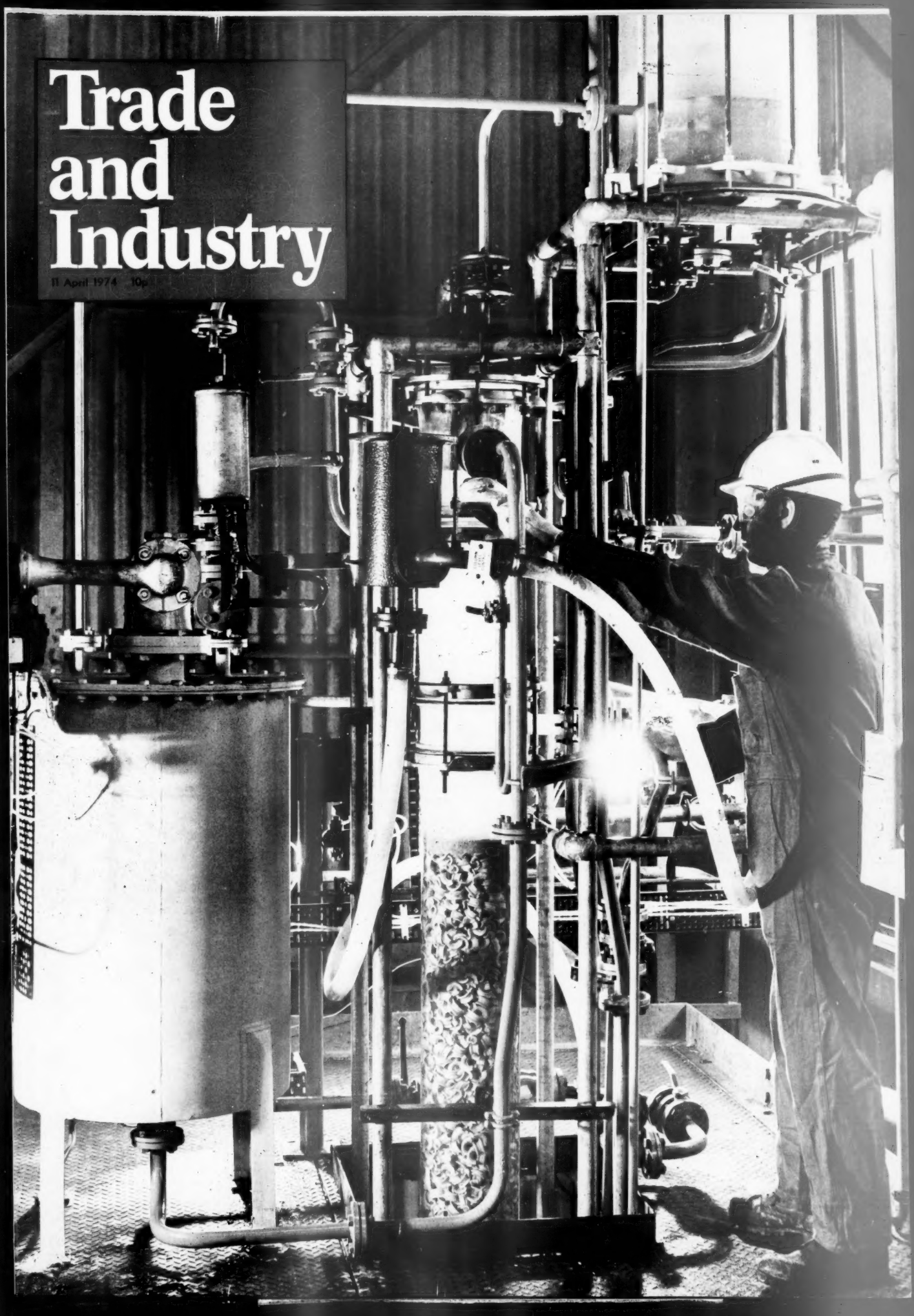
Trade and Industry

11 April 1974 10p



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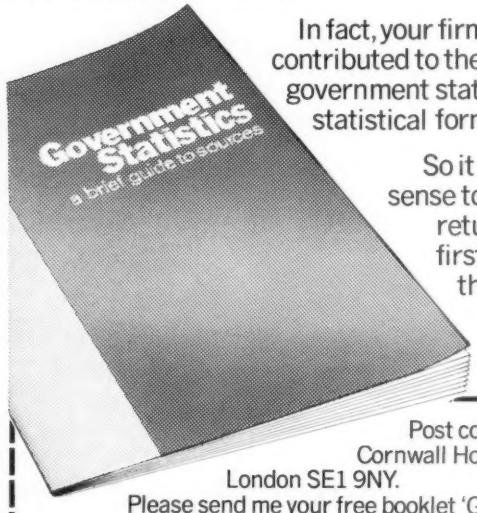

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Trade and Industry

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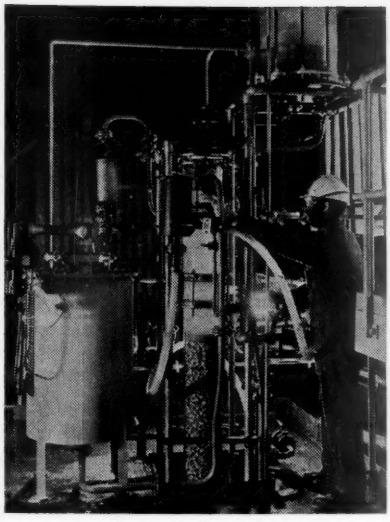

A process operator at work in Albright & Wilson's £3 million plant for the production of synthetic fine perfumery chemicals at Bush Boake Allen's division's factory at Dans Road, Widnes. The demand for products from this plant – claimed to be the largest and most advanced of its kind in the world – has led to two expansions in a year. The second will cost £382,000 and will be operational before the end of 1974. Export orders account for a good proportion of production.

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Britain

Manchester ready for the jumbos

Extension doubles capacity of airport

A notable example of close collaboration and co-operation between three civil engineering contractors and between those contractors and the Manchester Corporation saw its reward and culmination on 25 March with the official opening of a new jumbo jet extension to Manchester Airport. This extension, which virtually doubles the capacity of the airport, has been brought into service little more than 4½ years after the first tentative outlines were approved by the Corporation, and this has been achieved with practically no disruption to the normal operation of the airport.

Manchester Airport last year handled a total of more than 2¾ million passengers, of whom about ¼ million called there in transit to other destinations. Freight traffic passing through the airport in 1973 amounted to 45,318 tonnes. By the early 1980s it is expected that the airport will be handling 5 million passengers and 100,000 tonnes of cargo and mail each year, and that by 1980 the peak hour traffic could be 4,500 people. It was with these traffic projections in mind that the new terminal facilities were designed. Also taken into consideration were the many high-capacity aircraft, or jumbo jets, that would be in service in 1974 and beyond. Another facet of Manchester Airport's activity is the substantial amount of traffic diverted there when there are weather hold-ups at London and other close international airports.

Passenger traffic at the airport has been growing in recent years at a compound rate of 12 per cent a year. It has been estimated that about 30 per cent of the traffic is generated from an area within a 10-mile radius of the airport, but 50 per cent of its traffic is believed to come from more than 20 miles away. These figures indicate that the airport serves a much bigger area than Manchester and its environs.

Design and planning

Formulating the final design scheme and brief for the extension involved detailed studies of problems, such as the circulation of passengers and baggage. There were also the complications of planning and phasing the work to keep to the minimum interruptions to the normal operations of the airport. This design and planning work was completed in only six months.

Because of the complex nature of the work and the speed with which it was hoped to achieve its execution, the Manchester Corporation chose to adopt the somewhat unusual procedure of a parallel tendering system. By this method, with the discipline imposed by the master brief, a reputable building contractor, after careful selection, was nominated and invited to join forces with the technical, professional and legal staff of the city in the development of the scheme and in the preparation of quantities and tenders to produce a firm offer for consideration.

The Fram Gerrard Division of Leonard Fairclough Ltd. was chosen as the main contractor. In turn Haden Young Ltd. and Concrete (Northern) Ltd. (trade name Bison) were appointed principal sub-contractors. From then – September 1969 – the staffs of the city architect's department and the contractors started working as one team to get the project completed within its tight schedule. By April 1971 the contractors had moved on to the site, and close supervision maintained to ensure that the work kept to schedule and within costings. The work was completed on time and within costings.

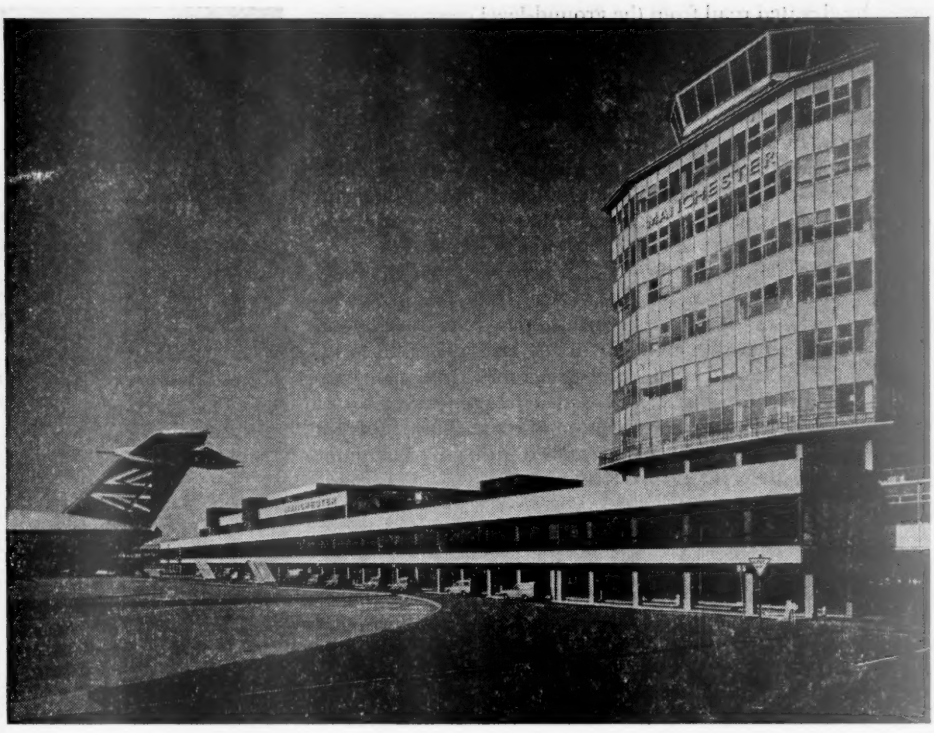
There were five main sections to the project:

1. The extension by 30 ft. of the southern frontage of the first and second floors of the 550-ft. long existing terminal building. This extension has provided enlarged areas to the international departure lounge, restaurant and cocktail bar, concourse, domestic lounge and buffet. The existing road layout had to be re-organised and new drainage installed.

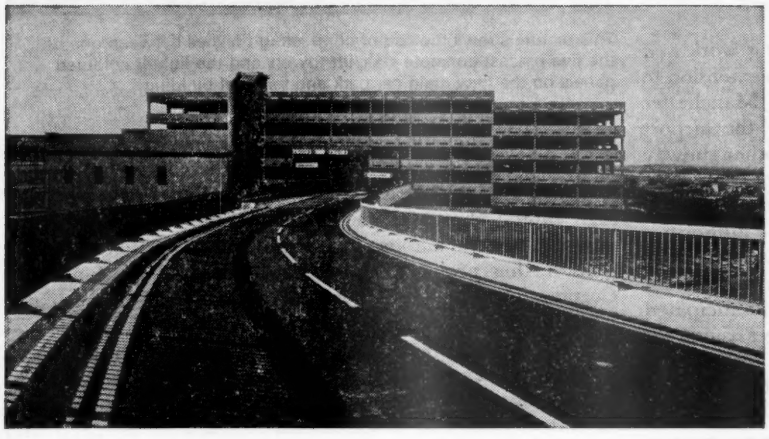
Car park building

2. New terminal building and multi-storey car park. Measuring 600 ft. long and 200 ft. wide, this pre-cast concrete structure is built on 13 levels. Essentially this building is a massive car park – there is space for about 2,500 cars – within the structure of which has cleverly been incorporated terminal facilities such as a new 50-desk booking hall, immigration hall, international baggage sorting and collection areas, Customs hall and a 'Friends' Meeting Hall'. Moving pedestrian ramps and lifts are provided to each floor.
3. New international pier and transit lounge extension. This is a two-storey structure 600 ft. long and 85 ft. wide which incorporates lounges for up to 1,600 people. To assist the movement of passengers within the main pier building there is a system of moving 'pavements'. Running out from the pier are totally enclosed, hydraulic air bridges which can be moved laterally and vertically to line-up with aircraft doors. These bridges can simultaneously serve five jumbo jets and one conventional aircraft, or alternatively seven ordinary-sized aircraft.
4. Major alterations to the existing terminal building. These alterations included the extension and modification of the kitchens, conversion of the old Custom hall into a domestic baggage claim area, increased bar and toilet facilities, and the relocation and enlargement of the duty free shop. The work also covered other shopping and banking areas and the VIP lounge.
5. New road traffic handling system, including elevated and ground level roads, This work was executed by Fram Gerrard under a separately negotiated contract, and connects the terminal with the M56 and adjacent trunk and local roads. The elevated approach road passes over a roundabout and leads right into the terminal building at level 5; there is a joining slip road from the roundabout. Exit for vehicles is

A fresh face more space

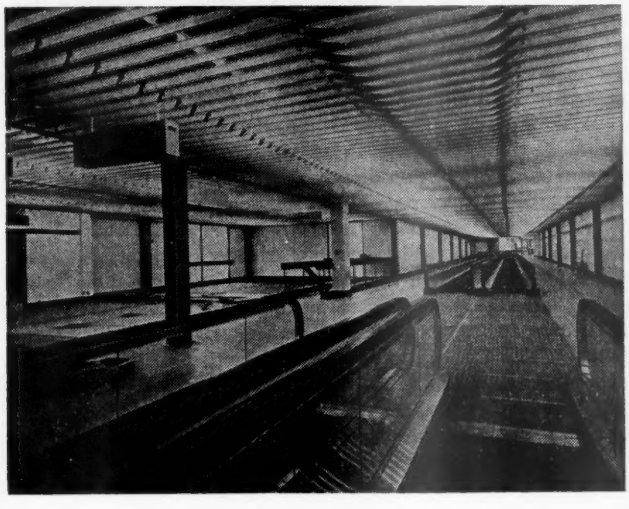


This view of the southern aspect of the airport's terminal shows the new 30-ft. extension that was added along the 550-ft. length of the existing passenger building at first and second floor levels. The addition is a steel-framed structure clad in precast concrete and with heat absorbent double glazing. Four new plant rooms were provided at roof level, along with some covered spectator accommodation.



Elevated roads take road traffic into and out of the airport, the entrance road being 330 m. long and the exit road 137 m. Both roads have built-in de-icing heating systems. The access road takes cars into the building at level 5 (left) : this road connects with the M56 (right).

These two interior views of the terminal complex help to illustrate the design intention of providing a clean, neutral decor against which the many passengers would provide a colourful contrast. On the right is the 'Friends' Meeting Hall' in the new main terminal and car park building, while on the left is shown the travelators in the new international pier.



again by elevated road from the ground-level complex serving the terminal building and re-organised surface car parks.

Concrete (Northern) Ltd. was responsible for the pre-cast concrete structures comprising the multi-storey car park, southern front extension, transit lounge and the separate health suite block. By using standard concrete components from the Bison factories at Leeds and Winsford and employing a double labour force it was possible to reduce erection time of the main car park block by many weeks, and it has also been estimated that this method saved about £150,000 in costs.

The design and installation of all mechanical and electrical services was carried out by Haden Young. A feature of the new terminal is the computer-controlled passenger information system. Installed for the first time in any airport in the world, it is the GEC-Elliott Infolux system, comprising eight illuminated screens with several thousand light points which can form a variety of character shapes and sizes. The character information displayed can be controlled either by computer or by an operator with a keyboard.

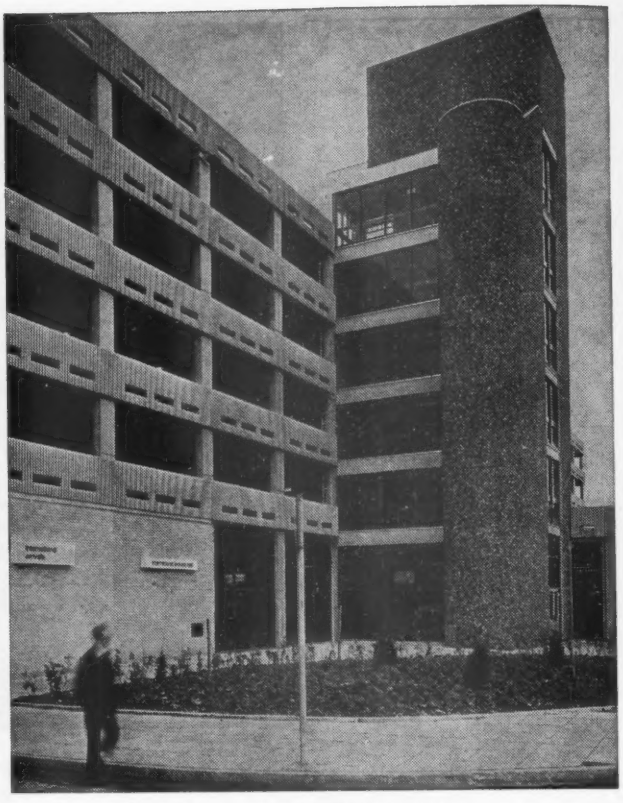
A neutral decor

In deciding the decor for the new terminal areas it was felt that the buildings should provide a pristine, neutral background against which the passengers and other visitors would provide the colourful contrast.

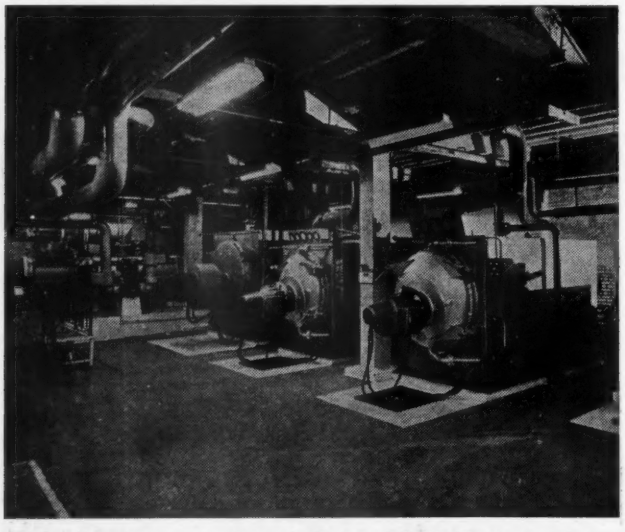
In addition to the new buildings, concrete paving amounting to about 20 acres for aprons and taxiways was laid by Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) Ltd. This part of the extension programme also involved diverting sewers, altering traffic roundabouts, fitting road lighting columns and extending the underground refuelling system.

Together with the preliminary civil engineering work and the new aprons and taxiways, the total cost of this extension to Manchester Airport is about £10 million. The Manchester Corporation has three other major projects for the airport currently under consideration for the future – another runway at a cost of £11.5 million, a giant cargo complex capable of handling 250,000 to 300,000 tonnes a year (£6-8 million), and another multi-storey car park (£2.2 million). The authorities see the car playing an important part in the development of the airport, which is served by a network of motorways covering the whole of the north of England. It is anticipated that up to 80 per cent of future passengers will be arriving for their flights by car.

Until now the airport at Manchester has not required a subsidy from the city's exchequer and indeed has produced an operating surplus over costs, although it will be difficult to maintain this performance in the immediate future with the high capital charge of the new extension. Nevertheless, it is obvious from the amount invested in these new buildings, and from further projects being contemplated, that Manchester Corporation sees the airport as a worthwhile and valuable investment.



This picture shows the use of contrasting finishes between one of the five precast concrete stair/lift towers and the lighter coloured panels on the new main car park and terminal building.



Behind the scenes – the automatically-controlled boiler house. Four Allen Ygnis oil-fired boilers, piped in parallel, provide a total output of 36 million Btu/hr. for the hot water heating system.

Last year there were scheduled air services operated direct to 21 European cities, as well as regular flights to Montreal and Toronto and to New York, from where there were immediate connections to Caribbean destinations. Starting with Rome this month, British Airways is expected over the next two years or so to open additional regular routes to seven other European cities, including Hamburg, Lisbon, Frankfurt, and Zurich. Apart from the scheduled services calling at Manchester, there is a substantial amount of inclusive tour and charter traffic handled, accounting for about 40 per cent of the total passenger throughput. Last year 42 venues in Europe, North Africa and around the Mediterranean were served by such flights from Manchester.

With a catchment area containing about 45 per cent of Britain's manufacturing industry, a modern and efficient airport is no doubt considered by Manchester Corporation a valuable investment not only for that city but also for Britain's overseas trade.

In addition to the Manchester Airport contract, the Fram Gerrard Division of Leonard Fairclough Ltd. has been engaged recently in preparatory ancillary engineering work, such as roads and drainage, for an airport at Hail in Saudi Arabia. The company has tendered for the terminal building contract at this new Saudi Arabian airport. Evidence of Bison work is available at a number of United Kingdom airports, apart from Manchester, including Glasgow, Edinburgh, Yeadon and London's Heathrow.

Electronics conserves fuel

New heating control system brings substantial savings in Government buildings

The need to conserve and make the most economic use of today's energy resources has been brought home emphatically to the United Kingdom and many other Western countries during the past few months. But since 1971 the Property Services Agency (PSA) has been quietly implementing a programme to reduce the fuel used, and the cost involved, in heating Government buildings. The PSA, of the Department of the Environment, is responsible for providing a wide range of property management services to all Government departments, having 11,000 holdings of land and buildings within its care, including 4,920,000 square metres of office accommodation.

Last year saw the successful installation of an electronic control system in 300 Government buildings which has cut fuel consumption by an average of 25 per cent. Under the same contract – with Honeywell Ltd. – a further 200 buildings are similarly being equipped, and a second contract to install the system in hundreds more smaller Government buildings has recently been signed.

It has been estimated that annual savings in fuel equivalent to 17,000 tonnes of coal (based on a supplied price of £15 per tonne) have already been achieved by the equipping last year of 300 buildings with the electronic control system. With the additional controls to be installed under the new contract it is reckoned that the total energy savings – in 1,200 to 1,300 buildings – will amount to the equivalent of 30,000 tonnes in the 1974/75 heating season.

The move by PSA in 1971 to examine ways of reducing the amount of fuel consumed in heating Government buildings was prompted largely by the rapid inflation in energy costs which had then begun to take place and which looked likely to continue. An engineering study group was formed to investigate and pursue fuel conservation.

After evaluation of various heating control systems a concentrated test programme was undertaken with Honeywell's optimum start control system. Preliminary tests of the system had shown considerable savings in the heating fuel consumption of office buildings without reducing the comfort of the occupants. Honeywell believes that its optimum start control system is the first electronic control unit to make possible the effective control of intermittent heating in commercial buildings. It was designed by Honeywell's commercial division in the UK and manufactured at the company's Bellshill, Lanarkshire, factory.

At the time tests began on the optimum start controller the main alternative intermittent heating control techniques in use were fixed time start and night set-back. As its name implies, a fixed time start turns the heating on and off according to the pre-determined setting of a time switch. The night set-back system lowers – rather than turns off – heating during the non-working hours, again according to pre-determined timing. Although both systems are obviously more economical than having a heating system going full blast all the time, they both have disadvantages. The night set-back system continues to use fuel at night and at weekends, and a fixed time start system will begin heating at a pre-set time no matter what the weather conditions, wasting fuel in milder weather and perhaps insufficiently warming offices in time for expected occupation in colder weather.

With Honeywell's optimum start system the controller measures all the variables involved in heating a building, such as inside temperature, outside temperature, capacity of the heating system and the thermal characteristics of the building. From these variables is calculated the optimum moment to start the heating system each day, in order to have the building at the correct temperature level when the occupants start work. The controller also turns off the heating at the earliest appropriate time. It can be fitted to existing heating systems of buildings.

An optimum start electronic control unit installed in the boiler room of the Southern Region headquarters of the Property Services Agency at Coley Park, Reading, with the inventor of the system, Bruce Jackson, sales manager of Honeywell's commercial division.

The Honeywell system proved a success at a very early stage. Three buildings of a widely different size and with different heating systems were chosen for the PSA test programme. Over a period of three months the controller was tested on a week-on/week-off basis, alternating with the existing control mechanism. By the use of the optimum start technique and by improving capacity controls, savings in existing fuel costs of up to 30 per cent were achieved, and these savings were progressively raised to 40 and even 50 per cent.

Following these tests the PSA at the end of 1972 contracted Honeywell to convert to the new control system suitable Government buildings under its management with a gas or oil fuel expenditure of £1,000 a year or more. The contract covered about 500 buildings around the country, and by the end of 1973 the conversion of more than 300 buildings then equipped has shown average fuel savings of 25 per cent. The latest second contract is for the introduction of optimum start controls in suitable buildings with an annual fuel cost of £500 to £1,000.

Under the contracts Honeywell survey and report on the existing control system, install the new system, commission and guarantee the system for one year and thereafter provide a full maintenance service.

The PSA is believed to be the first Government agency in Europe to mount such a comprehensive attack on the problem of fuel conservation and cost savings. Although initiated principally to reduce fuel costs, its practical application could not have come at a more timely moment, when we are being made acutely aware of the limitations of the world's energy supplies. No doubt many other organisations, both commercial and public, will be watching with keen interest the results of this concerted attack by PSA on fuel costs.

'Scotland must acquire oil-related skills' says Gavin Strang

The Government's commitment to creating an offshore capability for Britain as a whole and Scotland in particular was outlined on 4 April by Dr. Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of Energy. Dr. Strang, who was speaking in Inverness, said: 'This has been an important week for the oil industry. We have had three major announcements. The announcement on Tuesday by the Burmah Oil Company of its Ninian Field find has offered yet further confirmation – if indeed this was needed – that we have huge new energy reserves off our shores which should bring us benefit through the decades ahead.

'The second announcement was the Government's decision to re-site the headquarters of an expanded Offshore Supplies Office in Glasgow. We are reviewing the organisation of this office. Its main function is to implement the Government's objective of developing an important oil related industry in Britain. Scotland will provide the main base for this development to which, as the organisation is expanded, will be added a responsibility for assisting in the fastest possible development of offshore oil projects.

'The third announcement – again an important decision by the Government which will bring benefit to Scotland – was the decision to site a centre for drilling technology in Scotland – probably at Livingston.

Top level expertise for Scotland

'These decisions demonstrate the Government's determination to make Scotland the centre of our drive to support the offshore supplies effort. We not only want the industrial development in Scotland; we also want the top level expertise to be based there.

'The prospect of North Sea oil offers opportunities for very real benefit within the community.

'Nowhere are these prospects so great as they are in the area of employment. In this area as in others, Scotland's claim to share fully in the benefits are irrefutable.

'But the benefits will not flow automatically.

'If Scotland is to earn its share of the employment cake, it must first equip itself with the necessary skills.

'But before we do even this we must identify our objectives.

'Our objective must be this: to secure for Scotland the right jobs, in the right places and on the right terms.

'In recognising that North Sea oil will create a demand for labour, we must also learn to recognise the very real differences between those types of work that will bring no lasting value to the community, and those that will.

'The North Sea oil situation will be with us for many years.

'The demand for a workforce with the appropriate skills will last for as long.

'Our task must be to ensure that Scotland possesses those skills.

'That we develop an indigenous expertise that will be in demand, not only in the context of the North Sea, but in offshore related activities throughout the world.

'The North Sea is, perhaps, the most hostile oil field in the world. In many areas it is requiring men to work at the very limits of known technology. Traditional skills are no longer adequate. We must learn to adapt old skills, and to acquire new ones. We must recognise the need for job training.

Training facilities

'Above all, we must urgently establish training facilities on the scale necessary to enable our own people to equip themselves for this new industry. The decision to set up a drilling technology centre in Scotland is an important step along the road to acquiring these skills and experience.

'The drilling technology centre will be tremendously important. Much behind-the-scenes activity is now being devoted to the setting up of a wide range of training facilities to enable us to be better equipped to tackle the problems of North Sea oil. These range from diving training and advanced under-water training facilities through to post-graduate training in petroleum engineering and related aspects of geo-physics and engineering.

'I think we now all recognise the need for training. An encouraging start has been made. But there is no room for complacency; it is of fundamental importance to the well-being of our community that we do not lose sight of our objective – the objective of creating in our midst an indigenous oil related capability, a capability that will hold us in good stead not only in the foreseeable future but in the years ahead, not merely here in Scotland but in offshore oil producing regions throughout the world.'

Scientists of Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board are sending radio transmitters up by balloon to measure high-altitude air conditions and investigate the effects on plumes of water vapour from giant power station cooling towers. Each hydrogen-filled balloon rises to about 3,000 ft. The object of the research is to carry out simultaneous investigation of atmospheric conditions at West Burton power station in Nottinghamshire and at the sister 2,000-megawatt power station at Ratcliffe-on-Soar, to study factors affecting the dispersion of plumes from cooling towers at all the 2,000-megawatt stations in the area.

Warren Spring's course on controlling oil pollution

Oil spill control at sea and on beaches will be the subject of a new course which the Department of Industry's Warren Spring Laboratory is holding at Hythe, Hampshire from 3 to 15 June.

The course, on oil spill control technology, is aimed at providing practical training and experience in use of techniques and equipment. It is designed mainly for people who would be in charge of clearance operations after oil had been discharged into the sea.

The subject will attract staff from government departments, local authorities and oil companies. But accommodation is limited, so that those taking part may achieve maximum benefit. If demand for places is greater than can be absorbed on this first course, a second may be held.

Students will consider oil spill clearance methods – both at sea and on the beach – to appreciate the most appropriate pollution

control techniques. Those attending will be instructed and participate in practical demonstrations and discussions on:

oil recovery at sea
handling and rehabilitation of recovery devices
use of dispersants at sea
skimming, sinking and absorbing methods
harbour and coastal protection booms
inshore sea cleaning
beach cleaning and protection

Cost of the course will be £300, plus accommodation. Anyone interested in attending or wanting further information is invited to apply to: The Director, Warren Spring Laboratory, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts.

'Start teaching terotechnology now' Slough conference in May

A one-day conference on the teaching of terotechnology will be held at Slough College of Technology on Thursday, 23 May. It will be opened by Major General Sir Leonard Atkinson, chairman of the Department of Industry's Committee for Terotechnology and chairman of the Council of Engineering Institutions.

'Start Teaching Terotechnology Now' is the theme of the first conference on the teaching of terotechnology which is being organised by Slough College of Technology on behalf of the Committee for Terotechnology. The morning session will show the meaning and importance of terotechnology and the benefits which have been achieved by its application in industry. The afternoon will be devoted to showing how terotechnology may be introduced immediately into many of the courses, currently offered in Technical Colleges, which lead to National Certificates and Diplomas, examinations of professional Institutions, City and Guilds of London Institute and other bodies.

The speakers for the conference will be drawn from industry and from further and higher education.

Terotechnology is defined as 'a combination of management, financial, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets in pursuit of economic life cycle costs'.

It is concerned with 'the specification and design for reliability and maintainability of plant, machinery, equipment, buildings and structures, with their installation, commissioning, maintenance, modification and replacement, and with feedback of information on design, performance and costs'.

The multi-disciplinary aspects of terotechnology make it particularly relevant to managers, designers, accountants and engineers, and a matter of prime importance to everyone from the Board Room to the shop floor. If industry, and the nation, is to make any significant savings by the application of this new subject then the principles must be taught in the courses offered in Technical Colleges and Polytechnics.

Members of staff in Technical Colleges and Polytechnics, representatives of professional Institutions and Industry Training Boards and Training Officers from industrial organisations are invited to attend.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Head of Department of Engineering, Slough College of Technology, Wellington Street, Slough SL1 1YG.

New industry for Northern Ireland

Andus Electronic – a West Berlin-based electronics firm manufacturing printed circuit boards – is to open a factory in Northern Ireland, providing a further indication of West German interest in this area as a location for industrial investment.

In a £1.5 million investment, the new company, Andus Electronic (UK) Ltd. is to take over a 50,000 sq. ft. factory at Craigavon, Co. Armagh. Production is due to start in November of this year with the labour force building up to over 200 during the first three year phase. The initial training of workers will be carried out at the premises of the parent company in West Berlin which will also be providing management and key personnel.

The project will mean further diversification of Northern Ireland's manufacturing base, which is one of the main objectives of the Government's industrial development programme. Andus Electronic will be the first printed circuit board manufacturing operation to be located in Northern Ireland, a fact, which the Minister of Commerce, John Hume, said made this further example of West German industrial investment even more attractive.

The background to the project is somewhat different to any other European company attracted to Northern Ireland. It is the first occasion that the Department of Commerce and the Finance Corporation, a statutory body with funds available to it of £50 million, have jointly assisted a European company to set up a new operation.

The Finance Corporation will have a 40 per cent shareholding in Andus Electronic (UK) Ltd. and the option to nominate two directors to the Board of the new company. This will provide a substantial local interest in the future development of the company.

The German company started manufacturing printed circuit boards in West Berlin in 1969, specialising in a prototype service to the electronics industry. A vastly increased production capacity, which the rapidly expanding West German electronics industry alone demanded, forced the parent company, due to the extreme space and labour difficulties existing in West Berlin, to seek alternative investment areas.

'Silent Rider'—Britain's first full-size battery-powered bus—is to go into commercial service in Manchester this summer. The single-deck bus has been developed by the Chloride Group and the South-East Lancashire and North-East Cheshire Transport Authority. It has a range of 40 miles on one charge and a top speed of 40 mph with seats for 50 passengers. The bus has a power pack consisting of a 330-volt lead acid battery with 165 cells and is fitted with an automatic topping-up device.

More terrace units for Teesside

The English Industrial Estates Corporation announce that a block of six terrace units totalling 15,000 sq. ft. is being built on the Teesside Industrial Estate, Thornaby.

A contract for building the factory has been awarded to Edgar Lawson Ltd. of Darlington; Architects for the project are Blackbell and Rooker of Sunderland and the Quantity Surveyors are Hall & Stafford, also of Sunderland. Work has just started and these units should be ready for occupation by autumn of this year.

Two blocks of terrace units have already been built at Teesside and have proved very popular with the smaller manufacturer.

For further information please contact: Mr. R. Lonsdale, Regional Commercial Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, North Tees Estate, Stockton.

Peter Shore orders preliminary inquiry into QE2 breakdown

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has ordered a preliminary inquiry under the Merchant Shipping Act into the machinery failure of the liner 'QE2'. An engineer and ship surveyor of the Department were due to fly to Bermuda as soon as possible to conduct it.

Clinton Davis holds marine safety talks in Hull

Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Civil Aviation and Shipping, visited Hull on 5 and 6 April for wide-ranging talks on marine safety.

On Friday he met members of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association at lunch, and then had talks with trade unions and later with those concerned with the proposal for a private search for wreckage of the Hull trawler *Gaul*. He also toured the Department of Trade's Marine Survey Office and Mercantile Marine Office before visiting Hull Trinity House.

The following day he called on British United Trawlers and inspected a freezer trawler in Hull docks before going to see the Humber Tidal Model. Later he met the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall.

Peter Shore appoints PPS

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has appointed Mr. John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull East) to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Price Commission acts on food wholesalers' margins

On 1 February, the Price Commission announced that it had decided to apply the procedure provided by paragraph 80 of the Price Code to food distributors, ie retailers and wholesalers of food. After a process of consultation with representative bodies, the Commission announced on 22 March that it had decided to confirm that the permitted gross margin of food retailers should be reduced by 1/10th (10 per cent), but that the reduction would be limited so as not to reduce the net profit margin below 1½ per cent for the enterprise.

The Commission has now decided that a reduction of the same extent should apply to the permitted gross margins of food wholesalers. As in the case of food retailers, the reduction in gross percentage margins will be limited so as not to reduce the net profit margin below 1½ per cent for the enterprise. The Commission considers that this is an adequate safeguard for all food wholesalers, including those special types of wholesalers whose pricing practices are based on low net margins. The reduction will be effective from 1 April 1974.

In referring to special types of wholesalers, the Commission has particularly in mind specialist distributors dealing with meat, greengrocery and fish; the majority of food wholesalers handle general food supplies (either grocery or grocery and provisions).

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

Dealers in securities

The following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

Stillacrest Securities Ltd., 1 Old Burlington Street, London, W1X 2AX.

C. E. Coates & Company Ltd., Plantation House A2, Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 3DX.

York Trust Investments Ltd., 39 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JG.

Continental Illinois Ltd., 14 Moorfields High Walk, London, EC2Y 9DL.

Philip Hill (Management) Ltd., 100 Wood Street, London EC2P, 2AJ

Deletions.

Highcastle Securities Ltd., 33 Bruton Street, London, W1X 7DD.

Change of address:

Probity Commercial Ltd., Eastgate Chambers, 27 Eastgate Leeds, LS2 7LY.

London & European Finance & Investment Co Ltd., Walsingham House, 35 Seething Lane, London, EC3N 4BE.

N. K. Cosgrove & Co. Ltd., 79 Lombard Street, London, EC3V 9DX.

City & Cranbrook Securities Ltd., 49/51 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9DL.

Queen Street Trust Ltd., Royco House, Chapel Street, Marlow, Bucks.

Business Brokers Ltd., 12 Phillimore Terrace, Allen Street, London, W8 6BJ.

Exempted dealers:

Deletions:

Medium Term Discounts Ltd., 30 Gresham Street, London, EC2P 2EB.

Change of address:

Royal Trust Company of Canada, Royal Trust House, 54 Jermyn Street, London, SW1Y 6NQ.

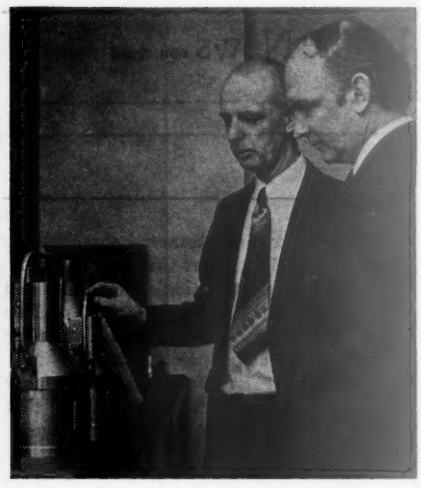
European Banking Company Ltd., 40 Basinghall Street, London, EC2P 2DY.

Bentworth Trust Ltd., 51 Bishopsgate, London, EC2P 2AA.

Authorised unit trust schemes

The following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1973 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Group and/or name and address of Management Company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
Additions		
Jessel Britannia Group Limited 22 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2CA.	Fenchurch High Income Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Portfolio Fund Managers Limited 10 Charterhouse Square London EC1M 6JU	Shenley Portfolio Fund	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland PO Box No 5 Edinburgh EH1 1YZ
Changes		
DELETE Save and Prosper Group Limited 4 Great St. Helens London EC3P 3EP		
AND REPLACE BY Save & Prosper Securities Limited 4 Great St. Helens London EC3P 3EP		
DELETE Equitas Securities Limited Albany House Petty France London SW1		
AND REPLACE BY Equitas Securities Limited 13 Fenchurch Avenue London EC3M 5BT		
DELETE Jessel Britannia Group Limited, 22 Austin Friars London EC2	Britannia Commodity Plus Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE BY Jessel Britannia Group Limited, 22 Austin Friars, London EC2	Jessel Commodity Plus Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
DELETE Jessel Britannia Group Limited, 22 Austin Friars, London EC2	Castle Extra Income Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX



The Secretary of State and the Minister of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Affairs, respectively and coincidentally Mrs. Williams and Mr. Williams, are pictured on recent official engagements. Mrs. Shirley Williams is seen lunching with officers of the Consumers' Association: flanked by Peter Goldman, director (dark hair, nearest camera), and Anthony Dumont, deputy chairman of the council, she seems to be in animated conversation with Eirlys Roberts, deputy director (left, foreground) and Mrs. Jennifer Jenkins (wife of the Home Secretary), chairman of the council. In the picture on the right, the Minister of State, Alan Williams is seen at Croydon's Office of Consumer Affairs. Mr. H. J. Griffin (left) of the Standards and Verification Department is showing him some old brass conical measures of capacity. Mr. William's responsibilities include metrication.

Group and/or name and address of Management Company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
AND REPLACE BY Jessel Britannia Group Limited, 22 Austin Friars, London EC2	Jessel Extra Income Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London ECP2 2BX
DELETE Jessel Britannia Group Limited, 22 Austin Friars, London EC2	Britannia General Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE BY Jessel Britannia Group Limited, 22 Austin Friars, London EC2	Jessel General Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

Davy International/British Rollmakers' Corporation merger refused

The proposed merger between Davy International and the British Rollmakers' Corporation would be against the public interest, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission have concluded.

This was announced on 4 April in a Written Answer in the House of Commons to Mrs. Dunwoody (Crewe), who asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection when she would publish the Commission's report on the proposed acquisition by Davy International Ltd. of the British Rollmakers' Corporation Ltd. Mr. Alan Williams, Minister of State at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, replied:

'The report will be published on 10 April.

'The Commission considered under a number of heads (including production resources, pricing, customer interests, manpower, balance of payments, employment, research and development and future technological performance) the effects which the proposed merger might have on competition in the UK rollmaking industry and on its efficiency and performance; and the extent to which the merger would help to increase Davy's export earnings from contract engineering.

'The Commission's view was that the merger would have substantial disadvantages for the future of the UK rollmaking industry. They recognised that the merger would help to increase Davy's export earnings from contract engineering by expanding their assets base but considered that this expansion could be achieved in other ways.

'The Commission therefore concluded that a merger of the two companies could be expected to operate against the public interest; and they recommended that the merger should not be permitted. The Commission also took the view that it was undesirable that Davy International should

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886–1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.25)

Also available

British Labour Statistics: Year book 1971 **£7.20** (by post £7.47)

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

continue to have a substantial shareholding in the British Rollmakers Corporation Ltd.

'I accept the Commission's conclusions and I am asking the Director General of Fair Trading to discuss the implementation of the report with the companies concerned.'

The Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs announced on 30 October 1973 that he had decided to refer the proposed merger to the then Monopolies Commission for investigation and report under the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965. An eight-member group investigated the case and their unanimous report was received by the Secretary of State on 15 March. (Original report date extended.)

The mergers provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973 came into force on 1 November 1973; the Act requires the Director General of Fair Trading to keep himself informed as to merger situations, to advise the Secretary of State on merger references to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, and at the Secretary of State's request to undertake any necessary discussions with the parties concerned about the implementation of reports.

Additional payment on advance corporation tax

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that as from 1 April companies will be liable to make an additional payment equal to one-half of the advance corporation tax (ACT) due on distributions.

The additional liability will arise on the ACT falling due for payment in financial year 1974 (ie 1 April 1974 to 31 March 1975). The main due dates for the payment of ACT are 14 days after the end of quarterly 'return periods' (ie the quarters ending on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December). The extra payment will therefore for most companies arise first on the ACT becoming due on 14 April 1974 – or in other words on the distributions actually made from 1 January onwards.

The rules in Schedule 14 to the Finance Act 1972 relating to the due dates, assessment, repayment and collection of ACT will with the necessary modifications operate for the additional payment. Companies will however not be required to pay over the additional sum arising on ACT due before the date of Royal Assent until after that date.

The additional payments made by a company will be offset against its liability to corporation tax on the profits of its accounting period ending in the financial year 1974; this means for the majority of companies against the tax bill falling due for payments on 1 January 1976. To the extent that the additional payment exceeds the company's liability to corporation tax for that accounting period, the excess will then be repaid.

Advertising in 'Trade and Industry'

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. (Tel. 01-248 9876, ext. 6147).

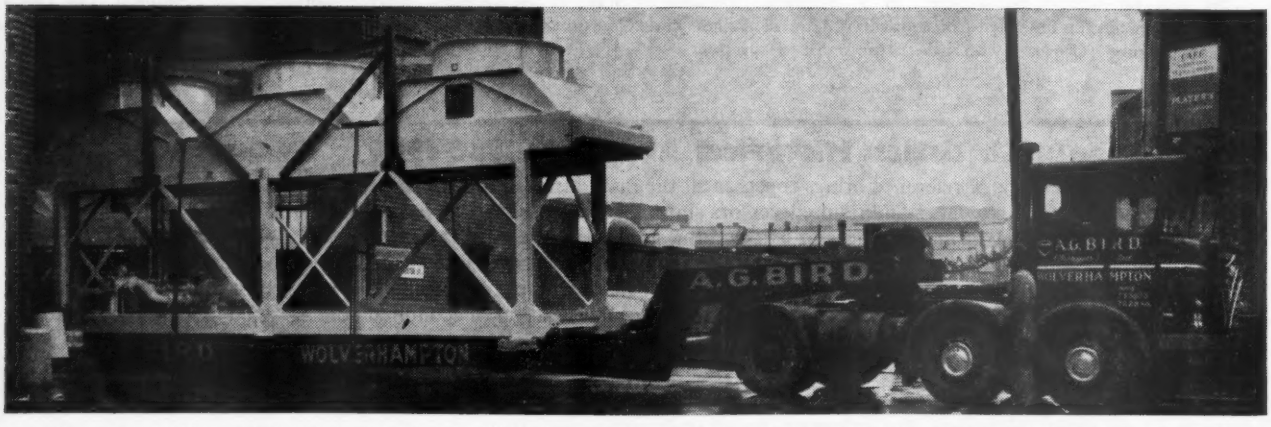
Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
26 March 1974		
1,062,884	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Photochemical cross-linking of polymers.
1,089,095	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Cross-linkable light-sensitive polymeric materials
1,105,977	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Light-sensitive compositions for photo-mechanical purposes.
1,108,612	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Light-sensitive layers for photomechanical purposes.
1,108,815	Gevaert-Agfa N.V	Method for the preparation of polymers that can be photochemically cross-linked.
1,151,363	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	A method of producing photographic images.
1,154,568	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Improvements relating to thermographic copying.
1,160,225	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Process for the reproduction of information by short-duration, high-intensity exposure of a heat-sensitive material to visible light.
1,180,845	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Light-sensitive polymers and their use in the preparation of photographic printing plates.
1,180,846	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Photopolymerisation of ethylenically unsaturated organic compounds
1,187,029	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	A method of producing photographic images
1,211,475	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Optical illumination system for photographic colour printing apparatus
29 March 1974		
1,051,869	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Improved photographic material
1,239,849	Stab Chimici Farmaceutici Riuniti Schiapparelli S.p.A.	Acetoxymethyl-pyridine derivatives

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller



One of a series of skid mounted cooler sets leaving the Midland works of process plant engineers GKN Birwelco en route for Algeria. The cooling modules will be located on natural gas land-line pumping stations in Algeria and will cool lube oil for compressor-gas turbines. The induced draught system of each cooler consists of three 6 ft. diameter fans each driven by 20 hp motors over a 14 ft. high structure. Designed for ambient temperatures in the range of 14 to 121 degrees F, the coolers have also been built to operate in an earthquake zone.

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: A. T. Cheek

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice,
Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: R. B. Howard; J. Tye

Companies Winding-up
Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R 0HJ
(Tel: 01-836 7733)
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler;
D. A. Williams

Birmingham
Commercial Union House,
Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP
(Tel: 021-236 8831/7)
A. D. Gwyther; J. F. Hirst

Bournemouth
Burlington Arcade,
Bournemouth BH1 2JS
(Tel: 0202-28208/9)
A. H. Horler

Bradford
West Riding House,
Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ
(Tel: 0274-33651/2)
V. Duffy

Brighton
Windsor House (East Entrance),
30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ
(Tel: 0273-290268)
J. F. O'Reilly

Bristol
Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue,
Bristol BS1 4BN
(Tel: 0272-290268)
D. S. Clackett

Cambridge
49 Bateman Street,
Cambridge CB2 1LT
(Tel: 0223-53930 and 59646)
R. F. Savage

Canterbury
Lombard House,
12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury
(Tel: 0227-62070 and 65037)
A. R. Haigh

Cardiff
9th Floor, 24/26 Newport Road,
Cardiff CF2 1SH
(Tel: 0222-30575)
B. J. Longley

Chester
Dee Hills Park,
Chester CH3 5AR
(Tel: 0244-21471/2)
K. Matthewson

Croydon
Park House, 22 Park Street,
Croydon CR9 1TX
(Tel: 01-686 4961)
R. A. D. Copper

Exeter
Eastgate House, High Street,
Exeter EX4 3JU
(Tel: 0392-55445)
A. J. Seldon

Gloucester
Grosvenor House, Station Road,
Gloucester GL1 1ST
(Tel: 0452-21658/9)
H. W. Kirkwood

Hull
Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square,
Hull HU1 3XF
(Tel: 0482-23720 and 23729)
J. E. Friend

Ipswich
St. Clare House, Greyfriars,
Ipswich IP1 1LX
(Tel: 0473-56731)
T. A. Tuck

Leeds
Pearl Chambers, East Parade,
Leeds LS1 5BX
(Tel: 0532-28011/2)
W. A. Bishop

Leicester
Prospect House, 94 Regent Road,
Leicester LE1 7DE
(Tel: 0533-22251/3)
H. Roach

Liverpool
West Africa House, 25 Water Street,
Liverpool L2 0RQ
(Tel: 051-236 8397/8)
R. W. F. Pagan

Manchester
Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street,
Salford M3 5AB
(Tel: 061-832 2471)
K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy

Newcastle upon Tyne
3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings,
St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon
Tyne NE1 1RF (Tel: 0632-21104/5)
F. Durkin

Northampton
6 Cheyne Walk,
Northampton NN1 5QA
(Tel: 0604-37288/9)
R. F. Savage

Norwich
Davey House, Castle Meadow,
Norwich NOR O2D
(Tel: 0603-28983/4)
T. A. Tuck

Nottingham
1 Collin Street,
Nottingham NG1 7EP
(Tel: 0602-51596/8)
W. W. Jordan

Plymouth
63 New George Street,
Plymouth PL1 1RD
(Tel: 0752-68554)
A. J. Seldon

Reading
PO Box No. 40, Somerset House,
3 Blagrave Street, Reading RG1 1QE
(Tel: 0734-581931/5)
R. G. Gooddard

Rochester
Gordon House, Star Hill,
Rochester
(Tel: 0634-42603 and 46906)
A. R. Haigh

St. Annes
Petros House, St. Andrews Road North,
Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD
(Tel: 039-15-21271)
M. Clark

Sheffield
8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor,
Sheffield S1 4QN
(Tel: 0742-26691/3)
T. Wilks

Southampton
21 London Road,
Southampton SO9 1NQ
(Tel: 0703-23348/9 and 23340)
A. H. Horler

Southend
2nd Floor, Colman House,
Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea
SS2 6EF (Tel: 0702-41316/7)
F. L. Sage

Stockton
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees,
Teesside TS18 3BP
(Tel: 0642-65598/9)
F. Durkin

Stoke
London House, Hide Street,
Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN
(Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

Swansea
5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building,
166/167 Helens Road, Swansea SA1 5DL
(Tel: 0792-42861)
P. W. Nunn

Watford
40 Clarendon Road,
Watford WD1 1HJ
(Tel. 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927

The following companies held orders of exemption, valid at 31 March 1974 issued under Section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act, 1900.

Entries in these lists are in alphabetical order according to the first initial letter of the title.

A. Booth (Estates) Ltd.
Acre Investment Trust Ltd.
Afforestation Finance Ltd.
Agricultural Central Trading Ltd.
Agricultural Supplies (Cambridge) Ltd.
Air Holdings (Finance) Ltd.
Airedale Investment Ltd.
Alex Lawrie Factors Ltd.
All Souls Church (South Ascot) Ltd.
Alliance Aluminium Holdings Ltd.
ANZ Overseas Finance Ltd.
Arbuthnot Factors Ltd.
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Ltd.
Audit & General Finance Ltd.

Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd.
Bankers Trust Factors Ltd.
Barclays Export and Finance Co. Ltd.
Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd.
Barcross Finance Ltd.
Beamtenheimstattenwerk Gemeinnutzige Bausparkasse Fur Den Offentlichen Dienst Gesellschaft Mit Beschranker Haftung
Bentinck Ltd.
Bentworth Trust Ltd.
Bishopsgate Property and General Investments Ltd.
Blane & Enfield Ltd.
Book Trade Improvement Ltd.
BPI Securities (No. 2) Ltd.
British Maritime Trust Ltd.
British Medical Finance Ltd.
Buckwood Finance Ltd.
Builders and General Mortgage Co. Ltd. (The)
B. W. Trade Facilities Ltd.

CDFC (Ceylon) Ltd.
CDFC International Ltd.
CDFC (Malaysia) Ltd.
CRCU Ltd.
Caparo Investments Ltd.
Capital Development Co. Ltd.
Capital Finance Co. Ltd.
Capital Finance (Southern) Ltd.
Carette & Co. Ltd.
Cashbonds Ltd.
Celine Finance and Investment Co. Ltd.
Charterhouse Securities Ltd.
Chrysler Wholesale Ltd.
Circle and Piotrkow Provident & Investment Society Ltd.
City and Colonial Trust Ltd.
Commerce International Trust Ltd.
Commercial Export Credit Co. Ltd.
Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd.
Constantine Holdings Ltd.
Contempoary Finance Co. Ltd.
Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas
Crane Securities Ltd.
Credit for Industry Ltd.
Crescent Finance Corporation Ltd.

Dao Heng Bank Ltd.
D. F. J. Charles Ltd.
DHP Investment Holdings Ltd.
Development Finance International Ltd.
Dominion Charter Merchant Trust Ltd.
Dorset, Somerset & Wilts Investment Society Ltd.

Eastcheap Investments (Manchester) Ltd.
Eastminster Trust Ltd.
Efdum Securities Ltd.
Equipment Credit Ltd.

Faircliffe Finance Co. Ltd. (The)
Fallings Park Investment & Mortgage Co. Ltd.
Farnworth Finance Facilities Ltd.
Fenlock Investments
Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.
Finfur Ltd.
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. Ltd.
First British American Corporation Ltd. (The)
First National Housing Trust Ltd.
Fitzalan Finance Ltd.
Ford Financial Trust Ltd.
Ford Motor Credit Co. Ltd.
Fortgain Ltd.
Frevale Finance Ltd.
F. W. Developments Ltd.

GEC Investments Ltd.
GREA Real Property Investments Ltd.
Gavel Finance Ltd.
Gee and Watson (Welfare and Benevolent) Ltd.
General Reversionary & Investment Co. Ltd.
Grand Metropolitan (Finance) Ltd.
Greyhound Equipment Finance Ltd.
Guardian Mortgage Co. Ltd.

Hall Securities Ltd.
Hanover Berkeley Securities Ltd.
Henderson Administration Ltd.
Highland Leasing Ltd.
Hobbart Properties Ltd.
Hodge Finance Ltd.
Home and Country Properties Ltd.

Indochine Finance (UK) Ltd.
Industrial Funding Trust Ltd.
Insurance Export Finance Co. Ltd.
International Factors Ltd.
Ivor Hill (Investments) Ltd.

J. Coral Finance Ltd.
John Laing Construction (Finance) Ltd.
Jubilee Money Society Ltd. (The)

Kenmar Export Ltd.
Kingston Financial Services (Clyde) Ltd.
Knightsbridge Mortgage Co. Ltd.

Laird Group Ltd. (The)
Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Co. Ltd.
Langersal Ltd.
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd. (The)
Libra Bank Ltd.
Liebherr-Great Britain Ltd.
Lington Holdings Ltd.
Linnet Property Co. Ltd.
Liverpool Reversionary Co. Ltd. (The)
Lloyds and Scottish Finance Ltd.
London & Cleveland Property Investment Co. Ltd.
London and Scottish Guarantees Ltd.
London Mercantile Finance Ltd.
Lothbury Securities Ltd.

Mall Trust Corporation Ltd.
Marsh Guaranty Finance Ltd.
Master Bakers & Confectioners Finance Co. Ltd.
Maybells Finance Ltd.
Merban Ltd.
Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd.
MIT Securities Ltd.
Mobil Europe Inc.
Mobil Services Co. Ltd.
Mountford Securities Ltd.
Mutual Aid Association Ltd.

National Film Finance Consortium Ltd.
Norman Frizzell (Life & Pensions) Ltd.
North West Securities (Finance) Ltd.
Northern & London Investment Trust Ltd.

Oakmere Finance Ltd.
Ogden Street Estate Ltd.
Oxford Finance Co. Ltd. (The)

Pan American Employees Mutual Association Ltd.
Paribas Finance Ltd.
Peover Investments Ltd.
Phoenix Redcliffe Ltd.
Pleasure Heating Finance & Developments Ltd.
Policy Purchase & Investment Co. Ltd.
Produce & General Investments Ltd.
Provincial Towns & Country Estates Ltd.

Queen Street Trust Ltd.

Red Dragon Investments Ltd.
Reed International Ltd.
RIB Eastern Ltd.
RMC Finance Ltd.
Robert Fleming & Co. Ltd.
Robert Stanton Ltd.
Roman Wall Finance Ltd.
Roman Wall Investments Ltd.
Roman Wall Properties Ltd.
Rossminster Acceptances Ltd.

Safari Investments Ltd.
St. Paul's Guarantee Corporation Ltd.
Second Northern & London Investment Trust Ltd.
Selap Ltd.
Selcar Trust Ltd.
Ship Mortgage Finance Co. Ltd.
Silbury Finance Co. Ltd.
Small Industries Council for Rural Areas of Scotland
Southcote Finance Co. Ltd.
Southern Finance Co. Ltd.
Southsea Mortgage and Investment Co. Ltd.
Standard Guarantee Company (London) Ltd.
Star (Great Britain) Finance Ltd.
Sterlinvestments Ltd.

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901. Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Stewart Salmon & Co. Ltd.
Syndicate Credits (Surrey) Ltd.
Syndicate Credits (Lincolnshire) Ltd.

TKM Credit Corporation Ltd.
TWA United Kingdom Employees Credit Union Ltd.
Timbleside Trading Co. Ltd.
Tokenhouse Finance Ltd.
Toronto Dominion Bank Investments (UK) Ltd.

UDT International Finance Ltd.

VMC Finance Ltd.

Warrington & South Lancashire Investment Corporation Ltd.
Wessex Finance Corporation Ltd.
West Central Holdings Ltd.
West End Provident & Investment Society Ltd. (The)
Westminster House & Land Investment Co. Ltd.
Wharton Street Credit Services Ltd.
Wharton Street Finance Ltd.
Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd.
Worcestershire Housing & Savings Society (The)

Yard Securities Ltd.
Yelverton Finance & Trading Co. Ltd.
Yorkshire Bank Finance Ltd.

The following persons held certificates, valid at 31 March 1974, under Section 123 of the Companies Act, 1967, to the effect that they had satisfied the Department of Trade and Industry that they could properly be treated for the purposes of the Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927 as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking.

African Continental Bank Ltd.
Allied Bank International
Ambion Guarantee Ltd.
Anglo-Continental Trust Ltd.
Anglo-Eastern Bank Ltd.
Audley Holdings Ltd.

Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo SA
Bank of Europe Ltd.
Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft AG
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank of New Providence Ltd.
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.
Bank of Scotland Finance Co. Ltd.
Bank of Tokyo Trust Co. (The)
Barclays Bank Trust Co. Ltd.
Barnett, Christie Ltd.
Bear Securities Ltd.
Beverley Acceptances Ltd.
Boston Trust & Savings Ltd.
Bowmaker Ltd.
Bremar Holdings Ltd.
British Bangladesh Trust Ltd.
British Bank of Commerce Ltd.
Brook Securities & Co. Ltd.
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.
Burlington Investments Ltd.
Burston Finance Ltd.

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd.
C. E. Coates & Co. Ltd.
Cedar Holdings Ltd.
Chancery Trust Ltd.
Chase Manhattan Ltd.
Citibank Trust Ltd.
Citicorp International Bank Ltd.
Cleveland Guaranty Ltd.
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Wales Ltd.
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Concorde Trust Ltd.
Consolidated Credits & Discounts Ltd.
Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd.
Copleys Bank Ltd.
Corinthian Securities Ltd.
Credito Italiano SpA
Cripps Warburg Ltd.

Dalscot Ltd.
David Samuel Trust Ltd.
Dawnay Day & Co. Ltd.
Drayton Corporation Ltd.
Duboff Brothers Ltd.
Dunbar & Co. Ltd.

Eagil Trust Co. Ltd.
Edward Bates & Sons Ltd.
E. S. Schwab & Co. Ltd.
European Brazilian Bank Ltd.

First Chicago Ltd.
First International Banschares Ltd.
First Maryland Ltd.
First National Bank in Dallas
First National Securities Ltd.

Goode Durrant Trust Ltd.
Gray Dawes & Co. Ltd.
Greyhound Guaranty Ltd.
G. R. Dawes & Co. Ltd.
G. T. Whyte & Co. Ltd.
Gresham Trust Ltd.
Grindleys (London) Finance Co. Ltd.

Havana International Bank Ltd.
Hawtin & Partners Ltd.
Henry Ansbacher & Co. Ltd.
Heritable & General Investment Bank Ltd.
HFC Trust Ltd.
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.
Hume Corporation Ltd.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. (The)
Industrial Bank of Scotland Ltd.
Investitutions – Und Handels – Bank AG
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd.
Italian International Bank Ltd.
Jacobs Kroll & Co. Ltd.
Janata Bank
Japan International Bank Ltd.
Julian S. Hodge & Co. Ltd.
Julius Baer International Ltd.

Knowsley & Co. Ltd.

Lloyds Associated Banking Co. Ltd.
Lloyds & Scottish Trust Ltd.
Lombard North Central Ltd.
Lloyds & Scottish Trust Ltd.
London and County Investments Ltd.
London & County Securities Ltd.

Medens Trust Ltd.
Merrill Lynch – Brown Shipley Bank Ltd.
Midland Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. (The)
Morris Wigram Ltd.

National Union Bank Ltd.
N. H. Woolley & Co. Ltd.
Nordic Bank Ltd.
North Carolina National Bank
Northern Commercial Trust Ltd.
Northern Trust Co. (The)
Norwich General Trust Ltd.

Old Broad Street Securities Ltd.

People's Bank Ltd. (The)
Philipp Brothers & Joseph Ltd.
Pubali Bank

Raphael, Robinson & Glyn
Red Dragon Securities Ltd.
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Republic National Bank of New York
Robert Fraser & Partners Ltd.
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd.
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd. (The)
Royal Trust Company of Canada (The)

St. Margarets Finance Ltd.
Security Trust Company of Birmingham Ltd.
Slater Walker Finance Corporation Ltd.
Societé Générale (France) Bank Ltd.
Standard Bank Ltd. (Incorporated in Pakistan)
Sterling Credit Ltd.
Sterling Industrial Securities Ltd.

Thames Guaranty Ltd.
Trade Development Bank
Trucanda Trusts Ltd.
Twentieth Century Banking Corporation Ltd.
Tozer Standard & Chartered Ltd.

UDT Finance Ltd.
United Dominions Trust Ltd.
United International Bank Ltd.

Vavasseur Trust Co. Ltd. (The)
Vernons Trust Corporation

Wallace Brothers Sassoon Bank Ltd.
Wells Fargo Ltd.
Western Bank Ltd.
Western Trust & Savings Ltd.
White Weld & Co. Ltd.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Wintrust Securities Ltd.

Parliament

Monday, 1 April

Travel industry

'Urgent consideration' was urged by Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) to the establishment of a Government inquiry into the travel industry, with particular reference to its economic and operational structure, bonding and consumer protection.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'I share my Hon. Friend's concern that there should be adequate protection of travellers and others in the tourist industry. Action is already in hand by the Association of British Travel Agents to provide new codes of conduct for tour operators and retail agents. In these circumstances I should prefer to await the outcome before considering the case for a major inquiry.'

Leeds/Bradford Airport

Mr. Albert Roberts (Normanton) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would expedite the report on regional airports, and give primary consideration to the Leeds/Bradford Airport, with particular reference to considering extending the runway.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'I understand that the Study on Central England Airports, commissioned by the Civil Aviation Authority, which includes Leeds/Bradford Airport, will be completed shortly. The Authority will be letting my Rt. Hon. Friend have their recommendations on the Study as quickly as possible.'

Concorde

Mr. John Cope (South Gloucestershire) asked if the range of assumptions British Airways made about key-factors in the profitability of Concorde in service could be specified.

'I am discussing with the British Airways Board what further information could be made available to the House about their estimates of the effect on their financial results of introducing Concorde services,' replied Mr. Clinton Davis.

Aircraft noise

Mr. Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley) inquired what effect the transfer of the noise monitoring function from the Department of Trade to the British Airports Authority would have on the department's administrative involvement in the noise problem.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered that the noise monitoring function at Heathrow and Gatwick would be carried out by the Authority at their expense on terms agreed with the Department of Trade. 'But the Department's responsibility for policy, and its interest in noise monitoring, will continue undiminished,' he added.

Industrial recovery

Mr. Edward Milne (Blyth) asked for a statement from the Secretary of State for Industry on the position of firms facing difficulties in regard to the return of industry to a five-day week.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'Industrial recovery appears to be proceeding swiftly. My Department is in constant touch with industry as part of its day to day activities and is ready to consider what steps may be possible to ease particular difficulties.'

Steel scrap

Mr. Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) inquired about the latest position about the supply of scrap for the steel industry and what steps were proposed with a view to easing the problems arising from the continuing shortage.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'Private sector steelmakers have generally adequate stocks but the British Steel Corporation's stocks of scrap are low and this temporaily affected steel production at their electric steelmaking plant in Sheffield recently. The Corporation is improving the distribution of scrap amongst its plants and is increasing the proportion of new iron in steelmaking in place of scrap. I am also advised that scrap supplies to steel works should recover to normal levels, now that industry has returned to full time working. Exports of scrap are already restricted by licensing to comparatively small tonnages of the grades which British steelmakers find difficult to use. I am further reducing the quota for exports for the quarter beginning 1 April 1974.'

Steel prices

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked how the prices of the principal steel products of the British Steel Corporation would compare with those in other EEC states after incorporating the increases announced in the Budget.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The following table provided by the British Steel Corporation compares published home trade prices in other countries of the European Communities with British Steel Corporation prices on 28 March 1974, after the increases announced in the Budget. It does not cover prices charged by United Kingdom private sector steel producers.'

BSC prices = 100

Product	West Germany	France	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Billets	121	101	118	130	—	—
Medium plates	110	110	105	139	119	148
Boiler plates	121	117	108	161	132	—
Beams structural	109	96	116	110	—	113
Steel for reinforcement	111	86	113	120	123	120
Hot rolled strip	97	93	97	104	107	102
Hot rolled coil	100	101	101	130	100	—

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert MacLennan

Ministers at the Department of Energy

Secretary of State for Energy: Eric Varley
Minister of State: Lord Balogh
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gavin Strang
Alexander Eadie

Preston

Mr. S. G. Thorne (Preston, South) asked about new plans to provide new industries in the Preston area.

Mr. MacKenzie replied: 'I am considering what further measures may be needed to stimulate industrial development in the regions. In the meantime I am glad to note that unemployment in Preston is below the national average.'

Butter subsidy

Mr. Ovenden (Gravesend) asked about arrangements to implement the increase in the general butter subsidy authorised in the European Economic Community regulations.

'As from today the general consumer subsidy on butter has increased to the equivalent of over 5½p per lb.,' answered Mrs. Williams. 'The existing rate of £46.94 per long ton is being increased to £126.75 per long ton on all butter intended for retail sale. The additional cost in 1974/75 resulting from the increase in the subsidy is estimated at £33 million, which will fall within the overall limits indicated in the Budget Statement. A Supplementary Estimate will be presented to the House in due course.

'The Government's decision to increase the subsidy means that there will be no increase in the price of United Kingdom butter as a result of the decisions taken in Brussels on 23 March on EEC farm prices for 1974/75. Since some imported butters had increased in price prior to the Community price decisions, the increased subsidy can be expected to result in some reductions of prices of imported and blended butters in the shops.'

Milk subsidy

Sir Geoffrey Howe (East Surrey) asked what would be the cost to the Exchequer in a full year of the milk subsidy announced in the Budget statement.

'About £134 million,' replied Mrs. Williams.

Food prices

Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) and Mr. John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne) asked if steps would be taken to prohibit the practice of marking-up the prices or retail goods already in stock.

'I intend to introduce an amendment to the Price Code,' said Mrs. Williams. 'This will restrict the extent to which goods displayed for retail sale can be repriced because the cost of replacement stocks has increased.'

Mr. John Pardoe (North Cornwall) asked by what percentage imported food prices had risen in the past 12 months; and what proportion of this was estimated as due to Great Britain's membership of the EEC.

Mrs. Williams said that over the most recent period of 12 months for which figures were available (December 1972 to December 1973), prices of imported food and feeding-stuffs rose, on average, by 42 per cent. It was not possible to estimate precisely the proportion of this due to membership of the EEC, but the overall effect of membership on UK food prices was currently estimated at between ½ and 1 per cent.

Mr. Neil Marten (Banbury) asked by how much food prices in the United Kingdom had risen since joining the Common Market, compared with those continental countries which were full members of EFTA and who did not join.

Mr. MacLennan gave the following information:

Changes in Consumers' Price Indices for food in the United Kingdom and EFTA member Countries

	Period of measurement	Percentage increase between months
United Kingdom	January 1973 to February 1974	+21.2
Austria	January 1973 to January 1974	+7.4
Finland	January 1973 to December 1973	+10.7
Iceland (Quarterly Index)	February 1973 to November 1973	+34.2
Norway	January 1973 to January 1974	+6.1
Portugal	January 1973 to December 1973	+17.0
Sweden	January 1973 to December 1973	+4.9
Switzerland	January 1973 to January 1974	+7.0

Sources:
UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
Department of Employment
National Publications

Mr. Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury) asked what was the expected cost of the bread subsidy this year, and in 1975, on the assumption that the price of bread did not rise during the period.

Mrs. Williams said that the cost of offsetting the price rises which would otherwise have taken place on 25 March was estimated at £16 million for the remainder of this year and £21 million in a full year.

Mr. Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) asked what had been the percentage increase in the price of bread since June 1970 to the latest available date.

Mrs. Williams said that, on the basis of information collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Food Prices, the price of bread rose by about 65 per cent between 16 June 1970 and 19 February 1974.

Mr. John Wells (Maidstone) wanted to know how the public would be protected from an increase in the price of tomatoes and cucumbers resulting from increased prices of oil and coal used in their production.

Mr. MacLennan answered: 'The Government are urgently considering the impact of increased fuel costs in this sector. The possible effect on retail prices is clearly an important factor which will be taken fully into account.'

Mr. Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) inquired the percentage increase in food prices since June 1970 to the latest available date.

Mr. MacLennan said that, between 16 June 1970 and 19 February 1974, the latest date for which information was available, the Food Index rose by 54.4 per cent.

Mr. Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) asked the percentage increase in the price of beef since June 1970 and the latest available date.

Mr. MacLennan said that, on the basis of information collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Food Prices, the price of beef rose by about 81 per cent between 16 June 1970 and 19 February 1974.

Mr. Ray Carter (Birmingham, Northfield) asked by how much the cost of living increased between 18 June 1970 and 28 February 1974.

Mr. MacLennan said: 'Information is not available for those precise dates but over the period 16 June 1970 to 19 February 1974, the latest available date, the index of retail prices rose by 39.5 per cent.'

Mr. Loyden (Liverpool, Garston) referred to 'price discrepancies on a range of branded household goods on sale in the shops and supermarkets, including price variations on such goods by up to 40p in £4, and asked what steps would be taken to end the practice of sales gimmicks and special offers.'

Mr. Williams answered: 'Immediate steps to restrain prices and protect consumers have already been announced. I am not convinced that price variations on branded goods and sales promotion offers are necessarily against the consumer's interest, but I will keep the position under review.'

Price Commission

Mr. Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection was 'aware of the continual increases to prices and the failure of the Prices Commission to deal with same; what action she proposes to take to deal with this situation; and if she will make a statement.'

Mrs. Williams answered: 'I am certainly aware of rising prices but I cannot agree that the Price Commission has failed to deal with them. The Commission has conscientiously exercised the powers available but those powers have not been sufficient. Steps are being taken to reinforce them.'

Price monitoring by local authorities

Mr. Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked if steps would be taken to encourage local authorities to introduce retail price monitoring services.

Mr. MacLennan replied: 'I want to encourage local authorities to undertake retail price monitoring. I hope to discuss this with the local authority association shortly.'

Canned foods

Would legislation be introduced to make it compulsory for the drained weight of foods canned in liquid to be marked on the cans, asked Mr. David Watkins (Consett).

'We are taking a close look at the need for such legislation,' answered Mr. Williams.

Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act

Was the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, satisfied with the working of the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act? asked Mr. Arthur Davidson (Accrington).

Mr. Williams said: 'I am keeping a close watch on the working of the Act. The Director General of Fair Trading has announced that he is considering making a reference to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee with proposals to strengthen the protection given by the Act to consumers.'

Confectionery prices

Mr. Giles Shaw (Pudsey): inquired about price changes recommended for confectionery products retailing at prices between 1p and 4p to comply with her policy of reflecting tax changes fairly in retail prices.

Mr. MacLennan answered that Customs and Excise had already issued advice about pricing the products affected by the extension of VAT. 'This recognises that, because the smallest coin is ½p, traders will not be able to put up the price of each item by exactly 10 per cent,' he said. 'Some will go up more, some less, some not at all. But the average change, allowing for the pattern of sales, should be 10 per cent.'

Parliament continued

Metrication

A statement on the implications of metrication for the consumer was asked for by Mr. Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart).

Mr. Williams said: 'I have the programme of metric change, and of course its likely effects on the consumer, very much in mind. I have stressed to the Metrication Board the need to ensure that consumers are prepared for the continuing extension of metric weights and measures.'

Coal prices

'What would be the price of coal,' asked Mr. John Hannam (Exeter), 'if all subsidisation was removed from the industry; and what is the comparative price of oil (a) per ton, and (b) per therm.'

Mr. Eadie replied that the planned increases in pithead coal prices from 1 April and in the autumn should enable financial support to the Coal Board in 1974/5 to be confined to not much more than £50 million.

He went on: The delivered prices of both coal and oil to the consumer vary according to the amount and quality of the fuel he requires and his location. The exact form of the autumn coal price increases will be a matter for the NCB but the delivered prices of general purpose coal and fuel oil for a typical industrial consumer are estimated to be of the following order:

	£ ton	p. a therm
Coal effective 1 April	9-12	4¼-5¼
Heavy fuel oil	31-35	7¼-8¼

'Very large users such as power stations obtain supplies at lower prices.'

Electricity price increases

Mr. Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire) asked what consultations had been held with the electricity industry with regard to pending price increases to the consumer.

Mr. Eadie said that the Secretary of State for Energy had discussed with the chairman of the Electricity Council the electricity price increases announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget statement.

Tuesday, 2 April

Regional airports

Mr. Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) and Mr. Ted Fletcher (Darlington) inquired about consultations with local authorities, residents' associations and other bodies representing people living in the neighbourhood of the East Midlands Airport at Castle Donnington and with the authorities at Teesside Airport in view of the importance attached by the Government to the development of regional airports in the review of the Maplin project.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'The review of the Maplin project which I announced on 21 March is primarily concerned with a reappraisal of air traffic forecasts and airport capacities. It is not intended to be a formal inquiry, but I shall be pleased to consider any views from local authorities and other bodies concerned, including the Teesside Airport Joint Committee and those in the neighbourhood of the East Midlands Airport.'

Aircraft noise

Mr. Barney Hayhoe (Brentford and Isleworth) inquired about the result of the review into the sound insulation grants scheme for those adversely affected by aircraft noise near Heathrow Airport.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'There are a number of factors which need to be carefully considered but I expect to make an announcement within the next few months.'

Japanese ball-bearing company

Mr. Clemitson (Luton, East) asked for details of the assurances given to the Secretary of State for Industry by the Japanese ball-bearing company proposing to build a factory at Peterlee in County Durham, particularly in regard to the type of bearings to be manufactured and the British manufactured content of the bearings to be produced.

Mr. Heffer said: 'The assurances which the Japanese company is prepared to give about the manner in which it proposes to operate here are not finally agreed. I can say, however, that the plan is to manufacture ball-bearings of an internal diameter of 10 mm. to 25 mm., while in general the company will seek to maximise the UK content of the product.'

Tourism

Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked which Minister is responsible for tourism.

'This is a responsibility which will fall to my Department,' answered Mr. Shore. 'I have asked the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, Mr. Deakins, to assist me.'

Aviation research

Mr. Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley) asked what changes were intended in the level of payments for research and development in the field of aviation in 1974-75.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The Estimates for 1974-75 make provision for expenditure of £89.7 million on research and development on civil aircraft and aeroengine projects and assistance. If I consider that any changes are necessary, these will be announced as appropriate. My Rt. Hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for Trade, is responsible for expenditure on research and development for civil aviation.'

Price Code amendments

Mr. Michael Latham (Melton) asked for a list of the trade associations representing retailers with whom the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Affairs was consulting officially regarding the proposed amendments to the price code on profit margins; and which of them particularly represented small businesses.

Mr. MacLennan said: 'We will be consulting the Retail Consortium. The Consortium includes the National Chamber of Trade and Retail Alliance both of whom represent the interests of a wide range of small retailers. Our officials will be meeting the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and other representatives of the small retailer, including the food retailers.'

Liverpool Consumer Advice Centre

Mr. Robert Parry (Liverpool, Scotland Exchange) asked for a statement on Mrs. Williams' recent visit to Liverpool.

Mr. MacLennan answered that, because the Secretary of State was unable to be present, he visited Liverpool on 22 March to open the City of Liverpool's Consumer Advice Centre.

'In my speech I welcomed the establishment of such centres which make it possible for consumers to obtain ready access to help and consumer advice,' said Mr. MacLennan.

Mineworkers' earnings

Mr. John Hannam (Exeter) wanted to know the average earnings of National Coal Board workers under the National Power and Loading Agreement in the following categories: Craftsman 1A, Third Structure B, Third Structure C, Underground Grade I, Underground Grade II, Underground Grade III, Surface Grade I and Surface Grade II; and what these figures were over the last 10 years.

Mr. Eadie said: 'Average earnings are not available in this detail over the period requested, and during that time the industry's wages structure has been fundamentally changed. Average earnings on a much broader classification are to be found in the published Annual Reports of the National Coal Board. Surveys of average earnings carried out by the Board for a week in October enable more detailed figures to be given for the last two years. These exclude current increases in earnings consequent on increases in weekly basic rates of £8.21 for coal face workers, £8.71 for other underground workers and £6.71 for surface workers and increased payments for night work. The average earnings relate to men covered by the coalmining agreements who work part of a shift or more during the week in question and exclude payments for rest days and individual holidays. The figures are as follows:

Class of worker	Average weekly earnings during: One week in October 72	One week in October 73
	£	£
Surface – non-craftsmen	29.27	33.07
Surface – craftsmen	32.84	37.02
Underground – non-craftsmen	27.51	30.27
Underground – craftsmen	38.83	43.40
National Power Loading Agreement	35.90	39.70
Third structure and piece-workers	33.32	36.66

North Sea oil

Dr. J. Dickson Mabon (Greenock and Port Glasgow) asked for the latest estimate of the expected revenues to HM Government from royalties in licence fees and taxation from North Sea oil and gas between 1974 and 1980, based on current tax and royalty rates.

Dr. Strang said: 'On current terms and production estimates, licence fees will total about £30 million and receipts from royalties will be of the order of £1,000 million; taxation is a matter for my Rt. Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer.'

Mr. Hannam asked when legislation on North Sea oil developments would be brought forward.

'All aspects of policy on North Sea oil are under review,' said Dr. Strang. 'This review will be completed, and legislation brought forward, as soon as possible.'

Wednesday, 3 April

Concorde

Mr. Rifkind (Edinburgh, Pentlands) asked what attempts have been made, throughout the life of the Concorde project, to interest other member states of the EEC in participating in the development of the project.

Mr. Meacher replied that Britain and France discussed with the Federal German and Italian Governments in 1965 their possible association in the Concorde project.

Tidal power

Mr. Michael Ancram (Berwick and East Lothian) inquired about research projects into the use of tidal and sea power for the production of energy and their findings up to the present time.

Mr. Eadie replied: 'Research on the harnessing of tidal and sea power is largely confined to desk studies and these are being undertaken independently by Universities, engineering consultants, by the CEGB and by engineers within my Department. I am advised by my Department that on present indications these sources of energy are not likely to be economically competitive with alternatives which will be available. However, studies are continuing.'

Oil pollution

Mrs. Winifred Ewing (Moray and Nairn) wanted to know what investigations were being made into dangers of pollution arising from oil extraction from the North Sea.

Dr. Strang answered: 'I fully appreciate the importance of avoiding pollution from offshore oil operations and it is one of the aspects my Department bears continually in mind in making rules and authorising development. The best safeguard against it lies in the use of high standards of technology and working methods and regulations made by my Department will ensure that these high standards are observed.'

National Film Finance Corporation

Mr. Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central) asked about proposals for financing the National Film Finance Corporation.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The existing arrangements for the advance to the Corporation of up to £1 million, for investment through a consortium which includes private interests, are continuing. It is not possible at present to say what other proposals might be put forward.'

Mr. Grant also asked about discussions between the Secretary of State for Trade, the management of British Lion Ltd. and the NFFC regarding the future of Shepperton Studios.

'Lion International Ltd. and Shepperton Studios, together with the National Film Finance Corporation have kept me fully informed regarding current developments,' said Mr. Deakins. 'I have also had detailed discussions with representatives of the Federation of Film Unions.'

Questions were also put by Mr. Grant on the development of the British film industry and on the recommendations of the Cinematograph Films Council regarding finance for the production of films.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'I understand that a report from the Cinematograph Films Council, making proposals to promote the development of the industry, is in final stages of preparation. It will naturally receive my close attention but it would be difficult for me to anticipate its contents.'

East European technical agreements

Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) asked for statements on the current positions of the technical agreements between HM Government and Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary; and if steps would be taken to ensure that they achieved the maximum scientific, trade and technical co-operation.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'The Agreements for Co-operation in the Fields of Applied Science and Technology concluded with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania at various dates between March 1967 and February 1969 have all been extended for a further five years beyond their initial five-year term.

'Since 1972 further Long-Term Agreements covering all forms of economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation, have been concluded with each of these countries, except Bulgaria. A similar Agreement with Bulgaria was initialled earlier this month and is due to be signed shortly.

'Active measures are constantly pursued by my Department, in consultation with the Department of Industry and other relevant Departments, and also of course with British industry, to encourage and assist the development of mutually beneficial economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation between British firms and organisations and the enterprises and organisations of the countries covered by my Hon. Friend's questions. In addition Joint Commissions have been established with each of these countries. The main objects of the Joint Commissions are to identify the particular areas of interest to both sides for co-operation and to review progress under the various Agreements. The Joint Commissions meet annually. The British side in all cases includes representatives of British industry with special knowledge and experience of trade and co-operation with the countries of Eastern Europe.

'I intend to ensure that we continue to take all possible steps to encourage these forms of co-operation with each of these countries with the overall objective of increasing our mutual trade.'

Thursday, 4 April

Payments to Milk Marketing Board

Mrs. Sally Oppenheim (Gloucester) wanted to know what would be the total cost to the Exchequer in the next full milk marketing year of holding the price of a pint of milk down to 5.5p per pint, in view of increases given to milk producers at the latest annual review, and increases in the costs of distribution; and what the consumer subsidy of 1p per pint would cost the Exchequer on top of this.

Mr. MacLennan said that on the basis of the latest available information, payments to the Milk Marketing Boards in the current financial year were estimated at about £275 million. The cost of reducing the retail price by 1p per pint from 21 April would be about £127 million.

Cost of a loaf

By how much the cost of a standard loaf increased between 18 June 1970 and 28 February 1974, was a question put by Mr. Ray Carter (Birmingham, Northfield).

In reply, Mr. MacLennan said: 'On the basis of information collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Food Prices, the average price of a white, 1¾-lb unwrapped loaf rose by 5.5p (62 per cent) between 16 June 1970 and 19 February 1974. The price of a similar wrapped and sliced loaf rose by 5.2p (58 per cent) over the same period.'

Protection against price increases

A series of questions was put by Mr. Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford) who wanted to know what proposals were being made to protect consumers against increased prices of sweets, ice-cream, wines, spirits, chocolate confectionery, bread rolls and loaves other than the standard loaf, rail freight carriage charges, rail travel, beer, steel, petrol, cigarettes, tobacco, telephone calls, postage, coal and electricity.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'My proposals for tightening the Price Code, including some reductions in distributors' gross margins, were announced on 25 March. The new Prices Bill was introduced yesterday and includes provision for the payment of food subsidies and for improvements in price marking. While I have a general responsibility for consumer protection, and the measures I have proposed will help all consumers, there are for nationalised industries established, and in most cases statutory, arrangements for taking account of consumers' interests: the principal Ministerial responsibility for these arrangements, as for nationalised industry prices, lies with my Rt. Hon. Friends, the Secretaries of State for Environment, Energy, Industry, Scotland and Trade.'

British Rollmakers Corp.

Mrs. Dunwoody (Crewe) asked when it was ex-

Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1

pected to publish the report by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on the proposed acquisition by Davy International Ltd. of the British Rollmakers Corporation Ltd.

Mr. Williams said that the report was due to be published on 10 April. He added: 'The Commission considered under a number of heads (including production resources, pricing, customer interests, manpower, balance of payments, employment, research and development and future technological performance) the effects which the proposed merger might have on competition in the UK rollmaking industry and on its efficiency and performance; and the extent to which the merger would help to increase Davy's export earnings from contract engineering.

'The Commission's view was that the merger would have substantial disadvantages for the future of the UK rollmaking industry. They recognised that the merger would help to increase Davy's export earnings from contract engineering by expanding their assets base but considered that this expansion could be achieved in other ways.

'The Commission therefore concluded that a merger of the two companies could be expected to operate against the public interest; and they recommended that the merger should not be permitted. The Commission also took the view that it was undesirable that Davy International should continue to have a substantial shareholding in the British Rollmakers Corporation Ltd.

'I accept the Commission's conclusions and I am asking the Director General of Fair Trading to discuss the implementation of the report with the companies concerned.'

Outstanding aid

Mr. Skeet requested information on the amount of Government aid or grants outstanding to any of the following companies: Swan Hunter, Scott Lithgow, Vickers, Yarrow and Vosper Thorneycroft, either severally or in total.

'Aid at present committed to these companies, but not yet paid, totals £185,000, all of which is in the form of grants,' answered Mr. Meacher.

Exports covered by ECGD

Would steps be taken designed to increase the percentage of British exports that are covered by the ECGD scheme, asked Mr. R. C. Mitchell (Southampton, Itchen).

In response Mr. Deakins said: 'The percentage of UK exports covered by ECGD is much higher than the comparable percentage in almost all other countries and has gone up steadily over the years. In view of the large volume of UK exports still sold for cash or on secured terms the scope for an increase in the percentage may not be very great. Nevertheless, by continued effort to improve the service and to make ECGD facilities better known we hope to see the percentage rise still further.'

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL. (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Friday, 5 April

Services and Fair Trading

Sir Stephen McAdden (Southend, East) asked if monopolies, such as the Performing Rights Society, came within the provisions of the Fair Trading Act.

Mr. Williams explained that the supply of services was defined in Section 137 (3) of the Act in a way which would appear to include the fee-collecting services the Society rendered to composers and others, but not its function in issuing licences to perform musical works in public.

Milk payments

Mrs. Oppenheim asked if the cost to the Exchequer of increases in the price of milk paid to producers and increases in the cost of milk distribution, as announced at the latest annual agricultural price review, would form part of the £500 million allocated for food subsidies.

Mr. MacLennan replied: 'The payments that will be made to the Milk Marketing Boards to avoid recovering from the consumer any part of the increased costs of production and distribution will be made from the £500 million allocated for food subsidies in the Budget statement, together with the £50 million for which provision had already been made in published Estimates.'

Small loaves and subsidy

Mr. Julian Ridsdale (Harwich) asked for a statement on the bread subsidy being paid on loaves smaller than 14 oz, so as to help pensioners in particular who bought these smaller loaves.

Replying Mr. MacLennan said: 'The arrangements already announced for a subsidy on flour used in the production of bread for sale will apply to all loaves over 10 oz in weight and will cover nearly 94 per cent of all bread consumption. Bread and bread products below the weight limit include a wide range of items, and I understand only a limited number of very small loaves are produced specially to meet the needs of pensioners. I would hope that so far as possible the bakers concerned will seek to avoid increases in the prices of these special loaves.'

Trade Descriptions Act amendments

When was it intended to implement the recommendations of the Director General of Fair Trading to amend the Trade Descriptions Act, Mrs. Oppenheim asked.

Mrs. Williams answered that the Director General of Fair Trading had begun a thorough review of the working of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, with the help of officials from his own and other Departments. When his recommendations were available, he would consider how and when they should be implemented.

Shipbuilding industry

Mr. Grant asked how many firm orders are held by the British shipbuilding industry.

Mr. Meacher replied that 375 merchant vessels of 100 gross tons and over were on order in United Kingdom shipyards at 31 December 1973. Information on naval vessels could not be given for security reasons.

Bread subsidy

Mr. Giles Radice (Chester-le-Street) asked if an announcement would be made on the rate of subsidy to be paid to bakers in order to avoid higher bread prices.

Mrs. Williams said: 'I propose subject to Parliamentary approval to pay a subsidy to bakers to enable them to hold down the price of bread. Payments will be made to bakers who undertake not to increase their bread prices above the levels prevailing on 20 March, and the rate will be £1.21 for each 280 lb sack of wheat flour used on or after 24 March in the production for sale of loaves of over 10 oz.'

Export Intelligence Service

Mr. Robert Taylor (Croydon, North-West) wanted to know the number of companies currently subscribing to the Export Intelligence Service of the British Overseas Trade Board; and the current annual expenditure of this project.

Government Publications in the West

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Wine Street, Bristol, BS1 2BQ

Mr. Deakins replied: 'There are 5,576 current subscriptions from companies which together account for around three-quarters of the country's visible exports. The net cost to the Exchequer is £800,000 p.a.'

Trade figures

Mr. John Corrie (Bute and North Ayrshire) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would stop the monthly release of the balance of trade figures.

'I do not propose to change this long established practice of providing, as quickly as possible, the most up-to-date information,' replied Mr. Deakins. 'The monthly data, if used properly, though subject to irregular movements, are of value in assessing current developments in our trading position.'

Textile imports

Mr. Cyril Smith (Rochdale) asked if steps would be taken to provide some protection for yarn imports, both cotton and man-made fibres, from quota-controlled countries and from Mediterranean associates.

Mr. Meacher replied that, apart from some limited duty-free tariff provisions under the EEC Generalised System of Preferences and the Mediterranean Agreements, there was tariff protection on cotton and man-made fibre yarns. 'Quantitative import restrictions are in force for the import of cotton yarns from low-cost sources, excluding the Mediterranean Associates,' he said. 'Spun yarns of man-made fibres from Eastern Area countries are subject to individual import licensing; Japan applies voluntary export control to yarns. I am fully prepared to take further steps necessary to protect legitimate British industrial interests if disruption occurs or an actual threat appears.'

Industrial development certificates

A question on Government policy on the granting and refusal of industrial development certificates.

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'I am considering whether to make changes in the operation of the control. I will make a statement in due course.'

Salvage of tin cans, bottle tops and newsprint

Mr. Cranley Onslow (Woking) asked for an estimate of the number of tin cans sold weekly in the UK; and how many of these are salvaged for recycling.

Mr. Meacher said: 'It has been estimated that about 210 million food and beverage cans are sold to the public in this country every week. The weight of used cans, including cans used for other purposes than food and beverages, disposed of in refuse collected by local authorities is estimated at about 900,000 tons a year of which 150,000 tons is recovered and returned to the iron and steel industry for reuse.

A further question by Mr. Onslow concerned the quantity of newsprint sold weekly in the United Kingdom; and the proportion salvaged for recycling.

Mr. Meacher said that the average weekly consumption of newsprint in the UK in 1973 was just under 31,000 metric tons. 'Precise estimates of the proportion recycled are not available,' said Mr. Meacher. 'However, the average weekly recovery in 1973 of Grade 5 wastepaper, which is predominantly composed of newsprint. was about 3,800 metric tons. In addition a further substantial but unquantifiable amount was recycled when mixed with other types of paper.'

Mr. Onslow also asked the number and total weight of metal milk bottle tops used weekly in the UK; and the proportion salvaged for recycling.

Mr. Meacher said that he understood about 220 million aluminium milk bottle tops were used weekly in the UK. There was insufficient information for a reliable estimate of the weight of metal in these tops of the proportion salvaged for recycling.

Air misses

Mr. Michael Jopling (Westmorland) asked on how many occasions each of the Concorde aircraft had been involved in near-miss situations with other aircraft.

'One air miss incident involving a light aircraft over South Wales on 10 August 1972 has occurred during Concorde's test flying from this country,' replied Mr. Meacher.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

17 April 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20-21 -King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB. (Tel: 0432-55441)

15 Forklift trucks, Landrover, Bedford truck, 6 Compressors, Lathes and other machine tools, Lubricating plants, Tyres, Vehicle radiators and springs Batteries, Battery chargers, Hydraulic and other jacks, Pallets, Drills, Oscilloscopes, Theodolites and levels, Avometers Binoculars, Telescopes, Rolleiflex and other cameras, Watches, Steel and other wardrobes, Office-Dropleaf-Side and other tables, Chairs and other household and kitchen furniture, Carpets, Chamber pots, 4,000 white and coloured blankets, Linen sheets, Battledress and other service clothing, Nylon risers and cord, Aircraft-MT-Wireless and Electrical spares, and a large collection of other miscellaneous stores.

24 April 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers premises.

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico. (Dept, L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ.

The stores which are lying at Plymouth, Exeter and other establishments include: Greatcoats, Raincoats, Trousers, Blouses, Jerseys, Underwear, Shirts, Overalls, Pillow-slips, Sleeping bags, Kit bags, Haversacks, Suitcases, Blankets, Sheets, Hammocks, Counterpanes, Bedspreads, Groundsheets, Air mattresses, Mixed rags and Tentage. Wooden and Steel furnishings which include Desks, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing chests, Sideboards, Filing cabinets, Lockers, Tubular stacking chairs, etc. Weight lifting equipment, Safes, Kitchen china and Glassware, Carpets, Tea urns, Watches, Clocks, Binoculars, Telescopes, Barometers, Lenses, Barographs, Photographic equipment, Cine projectors, Telephone sets, Electric fires, Irons, Kettles, Fans, Sewing machines, Test meters, Test sets, Gauges, Lamps, Lanterns, Butchers chopping blocks, Bread & Bacon slicing machines, Portable drills, Scrap batteries, Tyres, Electric cable, Chain blocks and Tackles, Electrical hoist, Ford transit van, Double decker bus, Road sweepers, Morris 1000 traveller, Green 3-roll road roller, Thwaites dumper, Diesel and petrol engines etc. etc.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sales, viewing times etc. are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal order only.)

BOTB News

'Dramatic increase in British trade with Japan' says Eric Deakins

'British businessmen achieved a dramatic expansion of exports to Japan last year of 60 per cent. The total of our exports reached £273 million and to this must be added a useful balance in invisible trade. It is clear that Japan and Britain are at last becoming trade partners worthy of their industrial standing,' said Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, opening a meeting of the Japan British Trade Group sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and held at the Confederation of British Industry in London on 5 April.

'We are determined that this expansion shall continue. Even under the adverse circumstances of the three-day week in January and February, Britain managed to export 37 per cent more to Japan than last year,' continued Mr. Deakins.

He concluded by stressing that: 'Last year's overheating of our domestic economy is at an end. The steady expansion of exports is an essential foundation for a high level of employment and for new investment' and that 'British goods are more competitive on price than they have been for years'.

Mr. Sado Oba of the Mitsui Co., speaking on the Japanese economy, said: 'I believe it is now the time when you should work to step into Japan and you should plan to enlarge and diversify your activities to meet the needs of the growing Japanese market.'

During a panel discussion, Peter Wakefield, Special Adviser on the Japanese market to the British Overseas Trade Board, said the Japanese economy would continue to grow more rapidly than that of other countries and that demand for British consumer goods had remained buoyant, and although there had been a wobble in the capital goods market the interest of importers in Tokyo in securing British agencies had remained undiminished. Mr. Wakefield predicted that by 1978 Britain's visible exports to Japan could well double the 1974 total.

Sir Donald MacDougall, Chief Economic Adviser to the CBI, emphasised that British exports were highly competitive and output was recovering much more rapidly than expected from the effects of the three day week.

The Japanese Ambassador was among those who attended the meeting.

This year 12 major exhibitions will be held at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo and 10 other exhibitions will be mounted at Japanese trade fairs. There will also be 26 trade missions to Japan in 1974.

Massive opportunities in Japan

'Japan remains the world's major growth economy and within that growth the opportunities for British industry are massive', said Paul Dimond, assistant to the Special Adviser on the Japanese market to the British Overseas Trade Board, speaking to the Oxford and District Export Association on 26 March. He urged British firms to pursue the market in Japan with dogged perseverance despite the temporary setback in the Japanese economy as a result of higher oil costs. The difficulties the Japanese are facing in this situation had been exaggerated, he said.

Mr. Dimond added that successful penetration of the Japanese market could rarely result from spontaneous chance business but had to be professionally planned and reached through the right promotional channels.

Name and address with cable

British firms cabling an overseas organisation for the first time should ensure that they include their name and full postal address. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Japan can be a major export market for British carpets . . .

'British-made carpets and rugs have sales potential in Japan, and it is possible for UK manufacturers and exporters to triple their market share during the next three years if they diversify their marketing approach, aggressively promote their products, and solve the problem of delivery time'. This is one of the main conclusions of a market report *The Japanese Market for Carpets* published by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The Report points out that 'The residential housing construction boom, the Westernisation of the Japanese life style and the hotel construction boom which began with the first Tokyo Olympics in 1964 and is still vigorously continuing, both in Japan and in third countries, assures that the Japanese textile floor covering market offers substantial market opportunity for imported textile floorcoverings'.

Looking at the potential market for different types of textile floorcoverings, the Report states 'By product category, consumption of tufted carpets and rugs has increased most rapidly and this trend is expected to continue during the next three year period 1973-75. Projected annual growth rates are: woven carpets and rugs 5.4 per cent, tufted carpets and rugs 21.2 per cent, and needlefelt floorcoverings 10.7 per cent'.

Referring to the sales strategy for British companies the report offers five positive suggestions:

1 The delivery time after an order should be a maximum of two to four weeks – by using high speed ships.
2 Sales promotion activities should be directed at wholesalers as well as importers.
3 Distribution costs must be reduced to a maximum of 30-35 per cent of the retail price.
4 Provide financial assistance to Japanese importers or wholesalers for establishing inventories of UK carpets and rugs.
5 Reorientate marketing strategy. Woven carpets and rugs should be directed to the high quality market while tufted carpets and rugs should be priced and sold to the volume market.

In addition to assessing the market opportunities for different types of carpet, the Report includes the names of the 50 most important potential importers, legal labelling requirements, warranties, credit and delivery factors, and major trade fairs.

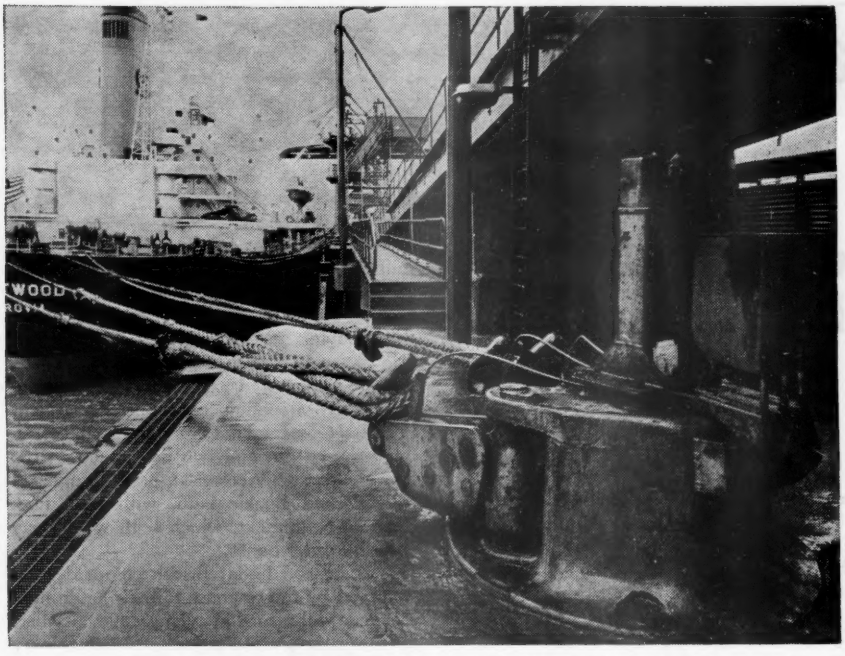
The Japanese Market for Carpets was prepared for the British Overseas Trade Board by Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co. Tokyo. The Report is available to British manufacturers, price £5 post free, from the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

'. . . and furniture'

'In 1973 British furniture exports to Japan doubled to £300,000. Our aim is to double this figure again this year and in 1975 by which time our exports should be well past the £1 million mark' said Mr. R. Shafran, deputy chairman of the British Furniture Manufacturers' Export Club, speaking in Tokyo recently. Mr. Shafran made his speech at the opening of the second furniture exhibition to be staged at the British Export Marketing Centre within five months.

Nine of the 11 companies participating in this exhibition, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board and sponsored by the BFMEC, were newcomers to Japan. They displayed a wide variety of reproduction and modern furniture.

Bristow and Townsend Ltd. of High Wycombe received an inquiry about their products from one large department store in Tokyo before the exhibition had even opened. The British company was following up a recommendation to exhibit at the Marketing Centre in Tokyo made in an overseas marketing strategy report prepared for the firm by



Mooring time is greatly reduced and several ships docked side-by-side can be cast off at the same time with the aid of these new quick-release jetty hooks. They are the product of Brown Lenox and Co. Ltd., Pontypridd, and will be promoted during the forthcoming Birmingham Chamber of Commerce trade mission to Nigeria. Quick-release jetty hooks are available for work loads from 20 to 200 long tons in either single or multiple hook assemblies. They are mounted on a single base and have been designed to suit either existing or new berthing arrangements. A built-in safety device prevents accidental or unauthorised operation.

12 students from High Wycombe College of Technology. The report won the Junior Award for the Lord Mayor of London's 'World is our Market' competition. Bristow and Townsend are extending their output during the next few months and channelling 50 per cent of their increased production into exports.

British Chambers in Europe stress Britain's industrial resilience

'Britain has its shoulder firmly to the world trade wheel'. This was the central message of the two-day annual conference of British Chambers of Commerce in Europe held in Athens at the end of March.

The Conference was unanimous in its view that the extraordinary success of British business in achieving near-normal levels of production and sustaining a monthly export trade of over £1,000 million despite the recent miners' strike and the shortened working week gave remarkable evidence of Britain's ability to overcome industrial action and other disturbances now common to all major West European countries. This augured well for the future and, together with very attractive prices of UK goods due to the floating exchange rate of the pound, provided an encouraging background for the trade drive which must be a major feature of British economic policy in 1974.

Representatives of British Chambers in France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg and Greece joined with participants from the British Trade Council in Germany, the British Overseas Trade Board, the British Embassy in Athens, the Confederation of British Industries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Birmingham and London Chambers in a series of wide-ranging discussions under the chairmanship of Mr. George Tacopoulos, President of the British Hellenic Chamber which organised the Conference.

Among the subjects discussed was the work of the British Overseas Trade Board, the need to terminate British Winter Time to conform with continental practice, defects in telecommunication services and business travel arrangements between UK and a number of European capitals, particularly Paris and Brussels and the likely trends of UK/European trade in 1974 as well as a number of proposals for improving inter-chamber co-operation.

Sir Peter Allen, member of the British Overseas Trade Board and chief guest speaker at the Conference luncheon, echoed the confidence expressed by Chamber delegates in Britain's trading future. He said that much of industry's resilience in recent difficult circumstances had been due to an outstanding spirit of co-operation between the labour force and management in private enterprise.

The Andean Group – forthcoming seminar

In recognition of the growing strength and significance of an expanding market in Latin America, the Economic Affairs Committee of Canning House in London has arranged a one-day seminar on the Andean Group to be held on Wednesday, 15 May, at the Excelsior Hotel, London Airport.

The Andean Group comprises six countries: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Although these together cover an area of more than two milion square miles with a population of some 70 million, few businessmen in this country would claim more than a scant knowledge of its market possibilities.

The Andean Group's combined trade with the world exceeded £4,700 million in 1972. Also in 1972, it took 4 per cent of its imports, worth about £100 million, from the UK. Formed in May 1969 with the signing of the Cartagena Agreement (Venezuela acceded in 1973) the Group's ultimate goal is economic union bewteen member states. It aspires to a common external tariff; the gradual elimination of internal tariffs; the joint development of industry, including allocation of specific sectors to particular countries; and a common policy for foreign investment.

Lord Chalfont, president of Canning House, will chair the seminar. The keynote speakers will be Dr. Germanico Salgado, co-ordinator of the Group's central administrative and policy body or Junta as it is known, and Dr. Armando Branger, president of the Andean Integration Committee of the Venezuelan Chambers of Commerce, who will give a private sector view.

Prominent businessmen from the Andean Group countries and members of the Canning House Economic Affairs Committee will lead a series of discussion panels covering the following topics: capital goods and major projects; joint ventures; licensing; methods of preparing technical know-how; exports from the Andean Group countries; opportunities for British consultancy and services, including shipping, banking, insurance.

Further information and application forms can be obtained from: Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PJ, tel. 01-235 2303/7.

'T & I' subscriptions and sales

Subscriptions and sales inquiries about *Trade and Industry* should be directed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London, WC1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; Brazennose Street, Manchester 2; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF11 JW; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE; 7-11 Linenhall Street, Belfast 1; or through any bookseller.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Britons reap rich harvest at Paris agricultural show

From Clive Almond, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Paris: Over 850,000 people visited the world's largest agriculture and farm plant exhibition in Paris, 3-10 March. One of the first was French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer who paid a compliment to the quality of British agriculture when he publicly announced on the National Sheep Association stand that French sheep breeders could learn a lot from their British counterparts.

British exports to France of food and live animals, including meat and meat preparations, rose to an all-time record in 1973 – £71 million – a 65 per cent increase on the 1972 figure.

In all, 28 companies exhibited on the joint venture stands in the livestock and poultry halls. These were jointly organised by the British Agricultural Export Council and the British Overseas Trade Board. Sales from the stands easily exceeded the business done in previous years and totalled over £1 million.

The animals on show in the British National Pavilion included Friesian, Galloway, Sussex and, for the first time in France, Welsh Blacks. In addition, Suffolk sheep were displayed. Orders taken at the event for British sheep took a sharp up-turn this year with recorded sales on the National Association stand of nearly 400 rams and 600 ewes. On the cattle stands, the exhibitors were pleased with their participation, even though there are still difficulties in getting unrecognised breeds into France.

In the poultry hall, nine British companies, more than double the number which exhibited in 1972, were showing everything from turkeys to day-old chicks and chicken battery cages. However, the market in France this year for poultry products has taken a down turn and, although most of the British companies which participated were satisfied with the amount of business they had done, they were undoubtedly disappointed that the sharp upward movement in sales experienced in 1973 to £1.2 million was not maintained.

In addition, there were two closely allied but independent British stands in the food hall. These were occupied by the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Meat and Livestock Commission. On display were smoked salmon, shellfish, shortcake, whisky and game and one whole side of the Scottish Highlands stand was given over to sales of meals of Scotch steaks and lamb chops, both of which were being consumed at over 1,000 a day. The Meat and Livestock Commission stand was successfully promoting and selling British lamb from its well laid out counter displays.

The other part of the exhibition was devoted entirely to agricultural machinery. British exports of farm machinery to France increased last year by 46 per cent to £17.7 million. This trend was maintained at the 1974 show where French farmers, probably goaded by the thought of increasing prices, were buying up everything in sight. Certainly, the 17 British companies in the joint venture sponsored by the Agricultural Engineers Association all reported excellent business. Of special note were the orders taken by Wright Rain and two newcomers to the French scene, Weeks, with its range of trailers, and Buckingham, with milk tank cleaning equipment, which both went away with full order books.

It is expected that British companies encouraged by the response to their equipment this year will return in even greater numbers to the next Paris Agricultural Machinery Salon which is to be held in March 1975.

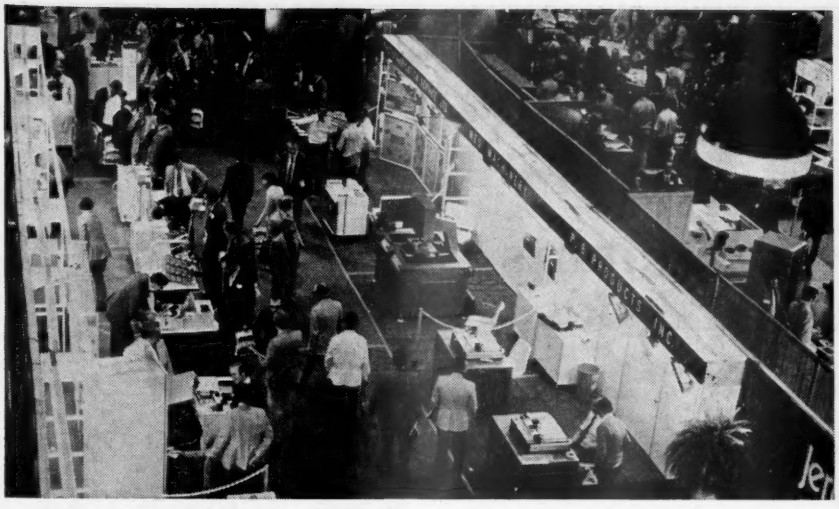
The second British furniture exhibition at the British Export Marketing Centre, Tokyo, took place 25-30 March under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board. The Guest of Honour at the opening reception was Takeshi Sasaki, president of the All-Japan Federation of Furniture Associations, who has been in the industry all his working life and was keen to inspect all the exhibits—sometimes very closely! In the centre, Hamish McGhie, Minister Commercial and Economic, British Embassy, Tokyo, greets another Japanese visitor.

Furniture exports to Japan doubling

'In 1973, British furniture exports to Japan doubled to £300,000. Our aim is to double this figure again this year and in 1975 by which time our exports should be well past the £1 million mark,' said R. Shafran, deputy chairman of the British Furniture Manufacturers' Export Club. Mr. Shafran was speaking in Tokyo last month at the opening of the second furniture exhibition to be staged at the British Export Marketing Centre within a space of five months.

Nine of the 11 companies participating in this exhibition, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board and sponsored by the BFMEC, were newcomers to Japan. They displayed a wide variety of reproduction and modern furniture.

Bristow and Townsend Ltd. of High Wycombe received an inquiry about its products from one large department store in Tokyo before the exhibition had even opened. The British company was following up a recommendation to exhibit at the Marketing Centre in Tokyo made in an overseas marketing strategy report prepared by 12 students from High Wycombe College of Technology.



A general view of a British section at the National Electronic Packaging Exhibition.

Electronic packaging event wraps up production sales

From N. R. Sutherland, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Los Angeles: For the sixth successive year, a group of British electronic manufacturers exhibited at the National Electronic Packaging Exhibition (NEPCON-WEST '74), held at the Anaheim Convention Center, near Los Angeles. Co-sponsored by the City of Westminster and the British Overseas Trade Board, the British joint venture was acclaimed as a success by the participants – six of whom estimated their aggregate sales resulting from it at over $700,000.

The show attracted some 27,000 visitors to see the latest production equipment and supplies for electronic manufacturers being displayed by 370 exhibitors. As the first of three Nepcon shows held every year in the USA, NEPCON-WEST is considered a barometer of the electronic industry, measuring the confidence level of manufacturers. The other shows are held in Chicago and New York.

This year showed no decline. With industry forecasts predicting a continuation of the electronics boom at $39,000 million sales for 1974, NEPCON-WEST exhibitors and attendance were up 10 per cent over last year.

Many of the British participants were repeat exhibitors, rating NEPCON-WEST as one of the best electronic packaging shows in the world. One British businessman remarked: 'There seems to be no lack of interest bearing in mind the energy crisis.' This feeling was endorsed by the show organisers who, on the basis of questionnaires returned to them from exhibitors, estimate that NEPCON-WEST will generate $60 million in sales during 1974, for which more than half of the orders will be placed by Southern California buyers.

The consensus of the British participants was that this was a well-organised and very worthwhile show – 26-28 February – and 10 of the 12 firms immediately decided to exhibit again in 1975.

Members of the British joint venture were: Vickers Instruments, Vero Electronics Ltd., P. B. Products Ltd., Photofabrication (Services) Ltd., Outreach UK, E. T. Equipment Ltd., Noronix Ltd., MED Machinery Ltd., Jermyn Manufacturing, Critchley Bros. Ltd., Elite Enginerring Ltd., Analytical Instruments Ltd.

Spring programme of BOTB support at overseas fairs

During the three months April to June, over 1,450 British firms will be supported by the British Overseas Trade Board at 78 overseas trade fairs in 23 countries. In addition, assistance will be given to 49 outward missions comprising over 650 members of British firms and involving 36 countries. Ten retail store promotions are also being supported.

Included in the BOTB's comprehensive programme of supported trade promotions are the following:

Paris: International Exhibition of Electronic Components – the British group display will be the largest yet at this event, with 54 companies sponsored by the Electronic Components Board. Kingston: Jamaica Medical Congress and Exhibition – at this event 19 British firms will be supported by the Board and sponsored by the British Surgical Export Group.

Stuttgart: All-British Machine Tools and Equipment Exhibition – this all-British exhibition is being organised in collaboration with the Machine Tool Trades Association and the Gauge and Tool Makers Association. Machine tools and associated equipment will be shown by 57 British firms. Hanover Air Show – the BOTB will be supporting a group of 38 British exhibitors sponsored by the Society of British Aerospace Companies.

Houston, Texas: 6th Annual Offshore Technology Conference and Exposition – the British group will consist of 26 companies sponsored by the Association of British Oceanological Industries. In addition, another 41 British companies will be represented at Houston at the time of the event by trade missions sponsored by ABOI and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Tokyo: All-British Food Exhibition at the British Export Marketing Centre – a variety of foodstuffs and confectionery will be shown by 28 British companies. Together with an accompanying mission, this will be the largest group of companies from the food industry to visit Japan with the Board's support. Brussels: 2nd Internepcon Europa Conference and Microelectronics Exhibition – the group will consist of 48 British companies, sponsored by the Westminster Chamber of Commerce. They will be exhibiting electronic equipment and testing apparatus.

Moscow: Public Health, Medical Equipment and Drugs Exhibition – with the Board's support 33 British firms, sponsored by the British Hospitals Export Council, will take part at this important USSR event. Paris: International Paper, Printing and Graphic Arts Industries Exhibition – sponsored by the British Printing Machinery Association, 30 British companies will show a wide range of machinery and equipment.

Athens: International Shipping Exhibition (Posidonia) – BOTB support will be given to two group displays at Posidonia, one display of 23 firms sponsored by the British Marine Equipment Council and the other of 18 firms sponsored by the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association. The latest developments in British shipbuilding and navigational equipment will be exhibited. Dusseldorf: International Foundry Trade Fair (GIFA) – The BOTB-supported participation at this event will consist of 23 British companies sponsored by the Foundry Trades Equipment and Supplies Association. Poznan: International Technical Goods Fair – there will be 82 firms in the British pavilion organised by BOTB at this important Fair.

Brussels: 12th European Educational Materials Exhibition (Didacta) – this is a European educational equipment exhibition and it has attracted the largest ever British participation. Some 69 British companies sponsored by the Publishers Association, the British Educational Equipment Association and the Engineering Teaching Equipment Manufacturers Association will participate. Basle: International Wire Exhibition – the Wire Machinery Association in collaboration with BOTB have again organised a large group participation of 38 firms.

Export Business

Record overseas shipments of British processed foods

Exports of British processed foods were once more at a record-breaking level in 1973, reports the British Food Export Council. An increased quantity of biscuits, confectionery, jams, soups, tea and many other familiar foods seen on Britain's grocery shelves were sent out from this country last year, according to newly-released figures.

Collectively these exports were worth £238 million, a 34 per cent increase on 1972's figure of £177 million. Even allowing for a generous measure of inflation, these figures show a significant increase in volume terms during 1973.

The enlarged EEC now represents the biggest regional market for processed foodstuffs with a 35 per cent (£84 million) share of the year's figure, and replaces the Commonwealth (£54 million) which traditionally has held this position, states BFEC.

The USA remains the biggest single market at £26.3 million (21 per cent up on 1972), though neighbouring Canada has remained virtually unchanged with food exports at £12.7 million. The increase to Japan continues: figures were up 14 per cent to £6.9 million, on top of the 11 per cent improvement already recorded for 1972.

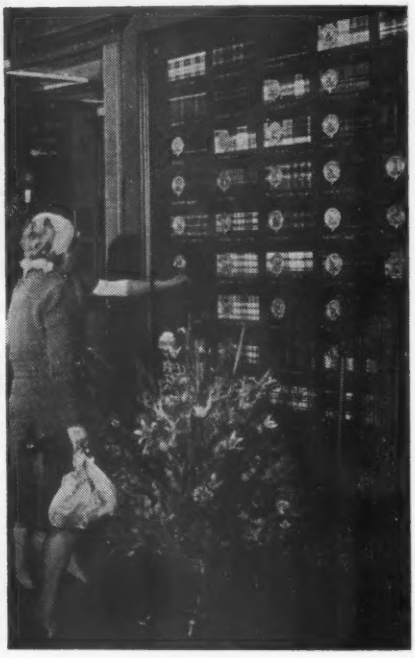
Soaring commodity prices have affected export costs, as they have the retail prices of processed foodstuffs at home. But UK food manufacturers have successfully balanced costs, floating currencies and overseas competition to achieve higher export prices with increased volume and profits to the benefit of our national balance of payments.

Announcing the figures, BFEC chairman Dennis Shattock said: 'The whole food industry has been greatly encouraged by the increased 1973 figures which show such a good pay-off on the overseas marketing effort of the past year. In particular senior management in the industry are to be congratulated on continuing to give high priority to their export sales at a time when there are shortages and delivery difficulties which could make the home market appear more attractive in the short term.

'I am confident that these policies will continue so that the build up of our overseas market positions may continue. Higher profits are now possible on export sales to offset limitations on home trade margins and the importance of our exports to the national effort needs no elaboration.

'While one hesitates to extol the success of a particular section of the industry as all have done exceedingly well in contributing to the increased figures, mention should be made of the tea packing and blending companies in this country. Their exports showed a substantial increase last year and their performance in Japan, where local tea is almost a national beverage, is a real success story.

'Japan figures high in our list of priority markets in 1974 and we take the next step towards further success in that market with an outward mission and food exhibition at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo in early May in which no fewer than 45 leading food manufacturers will take part.'



A wall chart showing some of many hundred different pure wool tartans available by the yard in the new Scotch House – within Burberrys store in Paris – which has just been expanded by 1,800 sq. ft. to 3,000 sq. ft. The chart faces the Tartan Room and here, as in the Tartan Rooms in The Scotch House in London's Knightsbridge and Regent Street, those who claim Scottish ancestry can look for their own particular tartan. The extension, coupled with new decor, has helped to double the turnover in the three months since the alterations were completed, it is reported. Work on a second phase, which will extend the area of The Scotch House in Paris still further, is due to begin this autumn.

Baghdad improving telephone service

BICC Telephone Cables Division has been awarded a contract worth £2.9 million for the supply of telephone cable and accessories to the Directorate of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones in Iraq.

The materials, to be supplied during this year, will be used to improve and extend junction circuits in Baghdad and the order is part of a massive investment programme embarked upon by Iraq to improve her telecommunications network.

Auto bus-washer cleans up Down Under

Smith Bros. & Webb Ltd., Alcester-based vehicle-washing machinery manufacturer, has supplied an automatic bus-washing machine to the New South Wales Department of Government Transport in Sydney.

This is the first time that the company has supplied this particular type of machine to Australia, though it follows as a direct result of an order for an automatic train washer which is now in service in Perth.

The sale was negotiated by Smith Bros. & Webb's newly-appointed Australian agents, Commonwealth Engineering Co., which will carry out the after-sales servicing.

Designated the RG4, the machine is of the rolling gantry type (the vehicle being washed is stationery during the washing cycle) and is capable of handling both single and double-decker buses up to 14 ft. 6 in. high x 35 ft. long. The washing time for each bus is 3-4 minutes.

Following the dispatch of this order, Smith Bros. & Webb has received a further Australian order for this machine: this time, the customer is a leading Brisbane-based coach company.

During the next year the company intend to step-up its export sales, with particular emphasis being placed on its automatic train-washing equipment, and hopes to appoint agents in various countries throughout the world.

The god protector Kalachakra spins the wheel of time in this 11th century design of a Tibetan thangka used to decorate the top of an occasional table by Belvedere Design Workshop Ltd. The lithograph was made from the original richly coloured tapestry. The table has a solid mahogany frame with 5 mm plate glass top and polished brass strapping.

Million dollar deal – time is money

An export order, worth over one million dollars, for the manufacture of stop and pocket watches has been won by Smiths Industries.

The order was secured in the United States by the company's regional export sales manager who has just returned from an export drive there. Commenting on the acquisition of the export order, Brian Miller said: 'The overseas market is very big. We won the order in the face of strong competition and I believe that our success is based on the quality and reliability of our movements, coupled with the advantageous prices at which we are able to offer our merchandise.'

The watches will be made at Smiths Industries' South Wales factory at Ystradgynlais where production has been stepped up to cope with the order.

The Clock & Watch Division of Smiths Industries was out to win further export orders when it exhibited at the jewellery fair in Basle at the end of March.

Glass-topped tables and mirrors reflecting success

Martin-Importe of Ahrensburg bei Hamburg, German importer of Belvedere Design Workshop Ltd. of Chessington, has ordered £80,000 worth of military tables, pictures and mirrors to be dispatched in several consignments throughout this year.

The tables, strapped with polished brass, have glass tops decorated with various designs including Belvedere's popular double hemisphere world map, sailing ships and a chess board of German origin.

Pictures will feature naval and military scenes, ballooning, jockeys and other sporting subjects. The maple-framed mirrors will be finished with a coat of arms, double-hemisphere world map or art nouveau design.

Furniture stores, art shops and interior designers, mainly in northern Germany, form the greater part of Martin-Importe's market and to promote Belvedere sales 10,000 leaflets have been printed in full colour for mailing to customers.

In addition to the Cologne furniture show, Belvedere products will be exhibited at the Hamburg, Hanover and Munich trade fairs.

Rising platforms give exports a big lift

An order for 50 hydraulic access platforms has been placed by the Post Office, Zaire, with Simon Engineering Dudley Ltd. of Worcestershire. They will lift men and tools up to a working height of 28 ft. for installation and maintenance duties on overhead telecommunications equipment. The machines will be shipped without carrying vehicles and will be mounted in Zaire on Land-Rovers locally produced by Leyland Inzal.

The order is regarded by Simon as a major breakthrough in the developing countries of Africa and, numerically, is one of the largest it has received.

Further export successes include an order for 16 Simon Snorkel appliances for the Imperial Iranian Air Force for airfield firefighting and rescue work. Each machine will lift firemen to a height of 70 ft., carry six or seven adults, and throw 1,000 gallons of water a minute. The main contractor is Carmichael and Sons (Worcester) Ltd., which will mount the units on Leyland Clydesdale chassis.

Ten hydraulic platforms with working heights of 28 ft. have been ordered for Tripoli, Libya, where they will be used on street lighting installation and maintenance and other overhead municipal work.

A 103-ft. Simon Snorkel has been ordered by Doha Fire Brigade, Qatar, for municipal firefighting and rescue operations. This is the first machine of its size for the Middle East and is the newest and largest in the Simon range.

The first Simon Snorkel firefighting and rescue vehicle for Denmark has been ordered by Aarhus Fire Brigade. It will reach up to 91 ft., rescue five adults at once, and throw 500 gallons of water a minute. It will be mounted on a Scania chassis. The order was obtained by Simon agents Meisner-Jensen.

These export orders have a total value approaching £500,000.

Kuwait cable contract

An important contract for 'Waveformal' cable has been awarded by the Ministry of Electricity and Water, Kuwait, through its local agent, to the Power Cable Division of AEI Cables Ltd.

Valued at £2.5 million, 426 km of 'Waveformal' cable and accessories are to be manufactured at Gravesend over a period of 14 months for delivery by sea. The accessories, comprising all necessary joints and jointing materials, will be manufactured by GEC-Henley Ltd.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 658/74 amending Regulations (EEC) 1108/68 and 685/69 as regards the level of certain rates applicable to butter and skimmed-milk powder bought in by intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* L80, 26 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 659/74 defining a particular condition for the levying of the accession compensatory amounts in trade of the United Kingdom with the other Member States and with third countries in the market in milk and milk products. (*Official Journal* L80, 26 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 660/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 756/70 on granting aid for skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates. (*Official Journal* L80, 26 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 662/74 amending Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) 804/67 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products. (*Official Journal* L85, 29 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 663/74 fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano cheese for the 1974/75 milk year. (*Official Journal* L85, 29 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 664/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 with regard to the conditions of admission for certain kinds of cheeses. (*Official Journal* L85, 29 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 665/74 fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1974/75 milk year. (*Official Journal* L85, 29 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 666/74 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 986/68 as regards the criteria governing the fixing of aid for skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder, for use as feed. (*Official Journal* L85, 29 March 1974)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 646/74 amending for the third time Regulation (EEC) 320/73 as regards the determination of the price of adult bovine animals on the representative markets. (*Official Journal* L78, 23 March 1974)

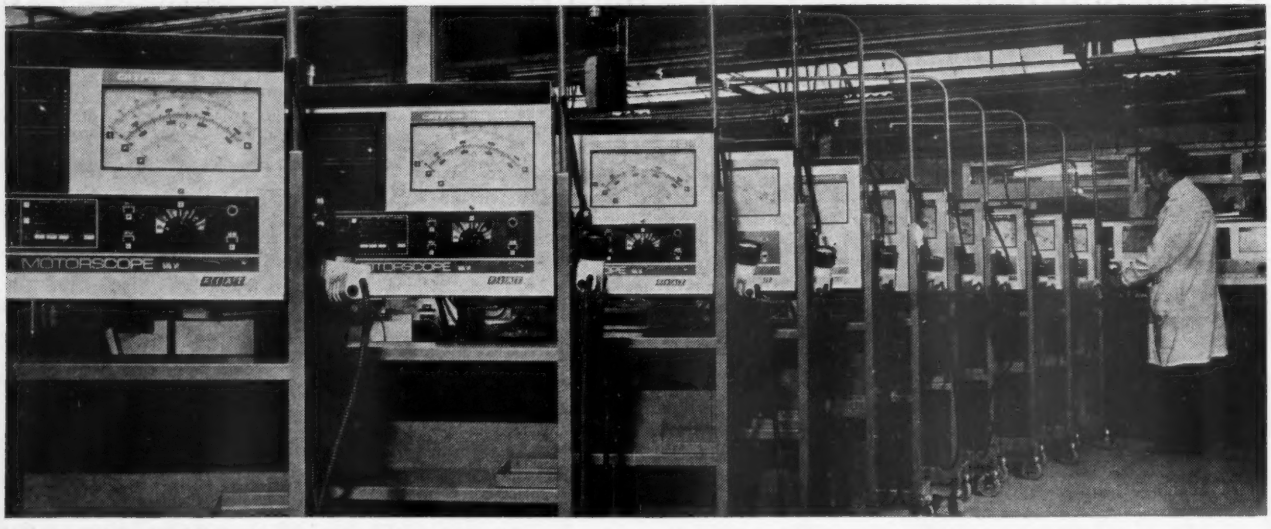
Regulation (EEC) 647/74 on the intervention measures to be taken in respect of beef and veal following the introduction of measures to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease. (*Official Journal* L78, 23 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 656/74 extending until 31 March 1974 the protective measures for beef and veal provided for in Regulation (EEC) 442/74. (*Official Journal* L79, 25 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 667/74 fixing the guide prices for calves and adult bovine animals with effect from 1 April 1974. (*Official Journal* L85, 29 March 1974)

Tobacco. Regulation (EEC) 638/74 fixing the maximum tolerance for quantity losses resulting from the storage of raw tobacco by intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* L77, 22 March 1974)

Wines. Regulation (EEC) 639/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1019/70 on detailed rules for establishing free-at-frontier offer prices and fixing the countervailing charge in the wine sector. (*Official Journal* L77, 22 March 1974)



Part of a shipment of 60 British engine analysers, bound for Leonard Lang BV, Fiat distributors in the Netherlands, are given a final check at the factory of Crypton-Triangle Ltd., Bridgwater, Somerset. Installation of the analysers will mean that Fiat owners in the Netherlands will have access to uniform, high standard of diagnostic and tuning service.

Animal health. Decision 74/143/EEC on certain measures to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease. (*Official Journal* L77, 22 March 1974)

Fish and fish products. Regulation (EEC) 645/74 on procedures for implementing decisions by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF to grant aid to the salt cod fishing industry. (*Official Journal* L78, 23 March 1974)

Flax and hemp. Regulation (EEC) 707/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1195/71 laying down detailed rules on aid for flax and hemp. (*Official Journal* L85, 29 March 1974)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 672/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2182/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of export levies in the event of the cereals market being disturbed, Regulation (EEC) 2823/73 making like provision in respect of the rice market, and Regulation (EEC) 2637/70. (*Official Journal* L81, 27 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 676/74 amending Regulation (EEC)1968/73 laying down general rules to be applied in the event of the market in cereals being disturbed. (*Official Journal* L83, 28 March 1974)

Silkworms. Regulation (EEC) 668/74 amending Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) 922/72 concerning the general rules for granting aid in respect of silkworms, by deleting the words 'For the 1972/73 and 1973/74 rearing years'. (*Official Journal* L85, 29 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 683/74 amending Articles 1 and 3(1) of Regulation (EEC) 1054/73 on detailed rules for aid in respect of silkworms. (*Official Journal* L83, 28 March 1974)

COMMERCIAL POLICY – EXPORT QUOTAS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L83, 28 March 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 678/74 fixing for the year 1974 the Community quantitative export quota for certain types of copper ash and residues and for certain types of copper, aluminium and lead waste and scrap.

Further information: Department of Trade, Export Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 4248)

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION: The texts of the following have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Gas meters. Communication from the Commission of the European Communities in application of Annex 1 para 5 of Directive No. 71/316/EEC on the approximation of the laws of Member States' relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control. The Communication concerns EEC pattern approvals granted for rotor, turbine and bellows-type gas meters. (*Official Journal* C29, 18 March 1974)

Motor vehicles and trailers. Directive 74/132/EEC adapting to technical progress Directive 71/320/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the braking devices of certain categories of motor vehicles and of their trailers. (*Official Journal* L74, 19 March 1974)

Further information: Department of Energy, Gas Standards, Government Buildings, Saffron Road, Wigston, Leicester LE8 2US (tel. Wigston 5354 (gas meters); Department of Industry, Mechanical Engineering Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (tel. 01-834 4422, ext. 719 (motor vehicles and trailers).

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L79, 25 March 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 655/74 temporarily and partially suspending the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff on fresh sweet oranges of subheading No. ex 08.02 A I a) at 5 per cent from the period 1 June to 30 September 1974, and on grapefruit, of subheading No. 08.02 D at 4 per cent for the period 1 April to 31 December 1974.

Further information: Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 408/482/7174) (duties, taxes, etc., on imports into the EEC other than the UK); Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SE1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5519) (imports into the UK).

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER STATES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L77, 22 March 1974, contains the texts of the following Decisions:

Decision 74/139/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives), except knives with handle in ivory or in gilded or silvered base metal falling within heading No. ex 82.09 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States.

Decision 74/140/EEC authorising France not to apply Community Treatment to dehydrated garlic falling within heading No. 07.04 ex B of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Egypt and Tawian and in free circulation in the other Member States.

EEC Information Unit

The DTI's EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of entry into the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.

The Unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 5377, 5479, 5480 or 3579 for questions on EEC matters.

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Trade Information

ECGD capital-goods business trebles: exports £670m

Provisional figures for the year ended 31 March 1974 show that the Export Credits Guarantee Department supported financial agreements between UK banks and overseas borrowers enabling £670 million of capital goods business to be won by British companies. This figure compares with £217 million in 1972-73 and £273 million in 1971-72 – a total of £490 million for the two years.

British shipbuilders have done particularly well:

£ million

	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72
Ships	192	33	39
Other capital goods	478	184	234
	670	217	273

The loan value for 1973-74 business (ie excluding pre-shipment payments direct to the supplier) was £510 million (£161 million in 1973-73 and £207 million in 1971-72). Of the £510 million loan value loans of £344 million were at the fixed interest rate of 6 per cent and £166 million at 7 per cent.

This year's business represents 79 contracts in 39 countries.

Business on terms of credit up to five years was 18.6 per cent, from five to eight years 42.6 per cent, between eight and 10 years 31.8 per cent and above 10 years 7 per cent.

The figures are for 'buyer credit' guarantees of loans to finance contracts of £250,000 or more, that is, where a UK bank makes a loan to the overseas borrower enabling the UK supplier to receive payment on or before delivery. They do not include figures for 'supplier credit' business where the UK supplier gives the credit, probably in conjunction with finance obtained from a UK bank also guaranteed by ECGD.

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, with Olivier Long, director general of GATT, who visited Britain last week. Mr. Shore was host at a luncheon in Monsieur Long's honour at Lancaster House, London. The picture was taken in Mr. Shore's office at the Department of Trade headquarters in Victoria Street.

☐ Nine SD14 cargo vessels for Argentina

The ECGD has guaranteed loans of £21.6 million by Lloyds Bank International Ltd. to assist in the financing of nine SD14 cargo vessels. The contracts with Empresa Lineas Maritimas Argentinas (ELMA) were arranged by A & P Appledore International Ltd., a company formed to market shipbuilding techniques and knowhow.

Three of the vessels are to be built in the UK by Robb Caledon Shipbuilders Ltd. Dundee. Repayment of the loan for these vessels will be over eight years from delivery which is expected to be March 1976, September 1976 and March 1977.

The other six vessels are to built under licence in Argentina by Astilleros y Fabricaciones Navales del Estado (AFNE). Contracts for the components for these vessels have already been placed with Doxford Engines Ltd., (part of the Sunderland Shipbuilders group owned by Court Line) who will supply all the equipment except the steel plate which will come from the British Steel Corporation. Repayment of the loan for these vessels will be over seven years from mean delivery of the components, expected to be early in 1967.

A & P Appledore is co-ordinating all the UK purchases and will enter into a licence agreement and a technical assistance agreement with AFNE which will enable AFNE to build ships of the Austin & Pickersgill SD14 design.

☐ Bulgaria: £3m line of credit

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £3 million line of credit made available by National Westminster Bank Ltd to the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank. The minimum value for contracts is £5,000 and repayment of the loan will be over two to five years depending on the size of individual contracts.

Exporters may obtain details from ECGD (Mr. I. B. Bonnett, tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7302) or National Westminster (Mr. K. F. C. Butt tel. 01-606 1080 ext. 103).

☐ Expansion of New Zealand pulp and paper mills

A £2.5 million line of credit backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department to be used for equipment and services in the modernisation of the pulp and paper mills at Kinleith

and Whakatane on South Island, New Zealand. The loan was made available by Lloyds Bank Ltd., to NZ Forest Products Ltd. (NZFP), the largest industrial undertaking in New Zealand.

Contracts valued £1.9 million, of which ECGD is guaranteeing 80 per cent of the contract value, have already been placed with Black-Clawson International Ltd., Newport, for paper board making machinery, waste paper pulping plant, and a pandia pulp digester. Just under £1 million of the loan is still available for contracts.

In 1971 ECGD guaranteed a similar line of credit by Lloyds Bank group for £2.4 million to enable expansion to these pulp and paper mills.

The minimum value for contracts is £100,000. Repayment of the loan will be over a five year period.

Exporters interested in further details should contact ECGD (Mr. T. O. Parry, tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 441) or Lloyds Bank, (Mr. D. P. Christopher, tel. 01-626 1500 ext. 2069).

Liberalisation of certain imports from Eastern Area countries

On and after 22 April 1974 the following goods may be imported from the Eastern Area under the authority of the Open General Import Licences. This means that they may be imported from the Eastern Area by anyone without the need of an individual import licence:

Tariff heading	Description
ex 59.11	Rubberised cotton fabrics, other than rubberised knitted or crocheted goods
ex 61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments, wholly or mainly of cotton
65.07	Headbands, linings, covers, hat foundations, hat frames (including spring frames for opera hats), peaks and chin straps, for head gear
ex 91.01	Watches of a value not exceeding £1.50 each cif (not including the value of any strap, bracelet or similar attachment)
ex 91.07	Watch movements of a value not exceeding £1.25 each cif

Liberalisation of certain textiles from sources other than the Eastern Area

On and after 22 April 1974 the following goods (other than those from Southern Rhodesia) hitherto restricted from the sources indicated may be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence.:

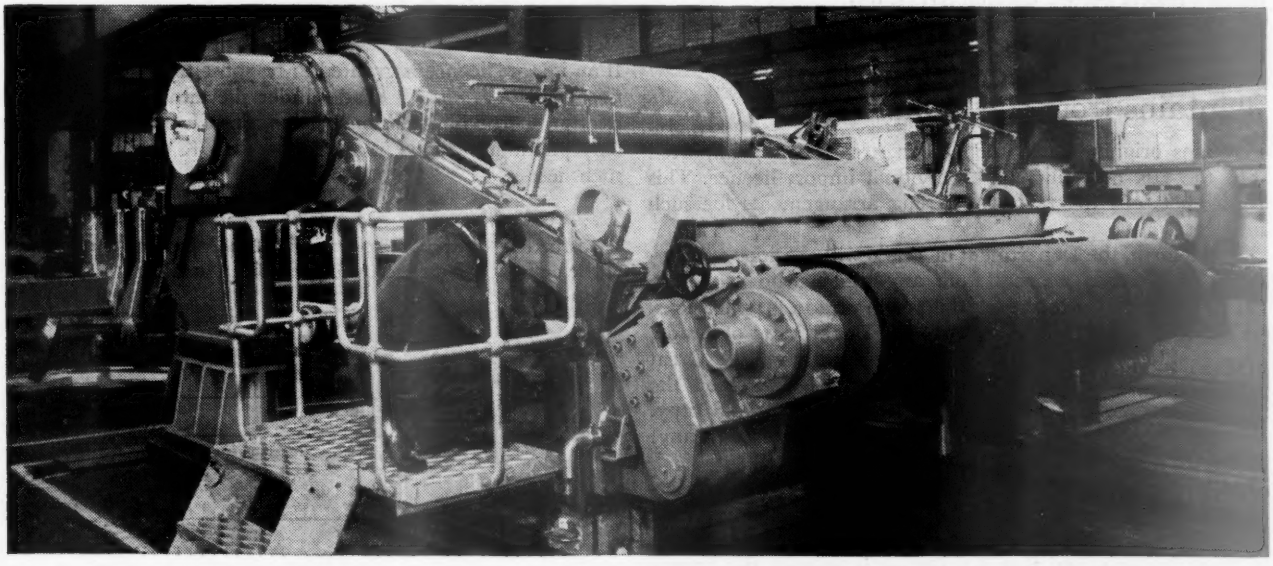
Tariff heading	Description	Hitherto restricted sources
ex 61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments, of cotton	All sources other than EEC, Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the USA

The Eastern Area means Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

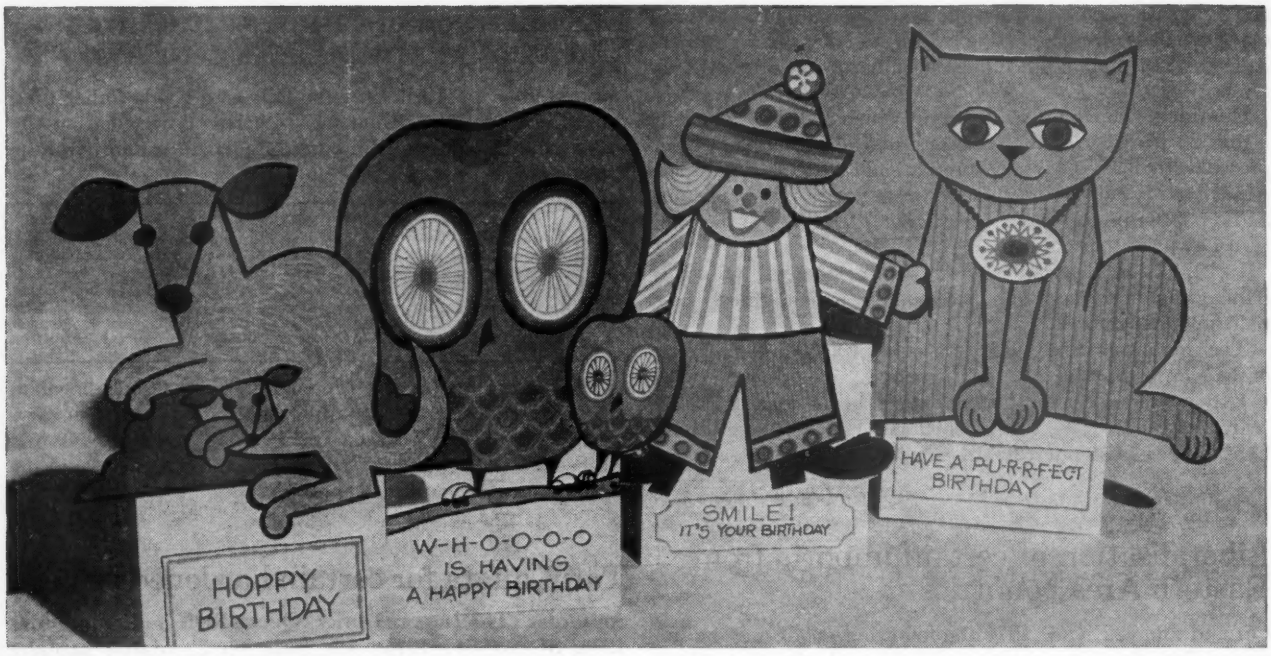
Tariff quota for certain hardened fish oils

An Order (The Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 2) Order 1974, SI No. 611 1974) was made on 29 March partially suspending from 30 March up to and including 31 December 1974 duties on imports of fats and oils (wholly or partly hydrogenated or solidified or hardened by any other process whether or not refined) wholly obtained from fish or marine mammals other than whale oil (Tariff Heading ex 15.12 BIIIa)).

Under the order import duties normally chargeable will be reduced within a quota of 10,000 metric tonnes to 10 per cent in the case of goods subject to the full rate and to 4 per cent in the case of goods normally qualifying for Commonwealth preference, or goods of Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden or Switzerland. In some cases goods from third country sources may qualify for equal or lower duty treatment under other arrangements, eg the Commonwealth C2 rate of zero of the GSP rate of 4.8 per cent. Importers who



Wire section of a tissue paper machine being erected in Millspaugh's Sheffield factory where it was made and tested before shipment to Tehran. Millspaugh and its sister company Escher Wyss in Ravensburg, West Germany, are rebuilding a tissue machine for the Novzohour Paper Industries mill in Tehran to increase production from 6 tons to 12 tons a day. The new machine is also designed to make a range of Kleenex products. It is estimated the increased production will make Iran nearly self-sufficient in meeting current demand for tissue which has expanded rapidly and caused similar shortages to those now being experienced in Britain.



Some of the free-standing 'Uppity Cards' which will be among British products at the New York stationery show, in May. Each card, from Printing Arts Ltd., London, appears with a simple pun or joke. The artwork is in vivid colours.

consider that they may be entitled to such rates should consult any office of HM Customs and Excise.

The Order also provides that up to and including 31 December 1974 any import duty chargeable on such goods imported from other Member States of the EEC shall be reduced to 4 per cent.

Qualifying imports will be debited against the quota in the order in which they are entered with Customs for home use. Customs Notice 771 and amendments, available from any Custom House or office give information on the administration of Tariff Quotas and inquiries should be made to any office of HM Customs and Excise. Any general inquiries about this quota should be made to Tariff Division 2 of the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Notice to importers: imports of plantains from the Dollar Area

Plantains originating in the Dollar Area may be imported into the UK only under an individual import licence. This Notice sets out the revised licensing arrangements for such imports.

Henceforth, the Department of Trade will consider applications for plantain licences from any trader who can show evidence of interest in the fruit importing trade. Applications, on Form ILB/A, should be sent to the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Pages 1 and 2 on the application form should be completed; on page 3 and copy, only the applicant's name and address, reference No. (if any) and tariff heading ex 08.01 should be entered.

All applications must be accompanied by a signed Undertaking (the Annex to this Notice) that any licence granted under the terms of this Notice will be used for the importation of plantains only and that if a licence is granted the licence holder will at the end of each calendar quarter provide the Department of Trade with information about imports made under licence. Failure to adhere to the Undertaking could lead to refusal to grant a further import licence. Applicants are advised not to enter into firm commitments until they are assured of a licence.

There are separate arrangements for Dollar Area bananas, imports of which are subject to quotas. As plantains and bananas are to some extent substitutable, traders should note that the new arrangements for plantains would be reviewed if at any time there were indications that their operation was threatening the stability of the UK banana market.

The Open General Import Licence defines the Dollar Area as Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

Annex to Notice to Importers

Undertaking

If an import licence is granted in response to my/our application dated made under the terms of this Notice relating to the importation of plantains I/we undertake that only plantains will be cleared through UK Customs against such licence.

.....

I/we further undertake to provide the Department of Trade at the end of each calendar quarter with the following information:

Plantains imported under licence during the calendar quarter ended 197

Quantity (tons)	Name of country of: Origin	Consignment

.....

Name and address of applicant: Signature:

Status (owner, partner, company director or company secretary)

Tariff and Trade Notices

Irish Republic

Toilet paper and facial tissues: anti-dumping duty revoked
The anti-dumping duties imposed by the Government of the Irish Republic on toilet paper and facial tissues from 21 November 1973 were revoked on 19 March 1974. (Details of the duty imposition were published in *Trade and Industry*, 10 January 1974, page 48.)

EDB ext. 467/466/288

Italy

Petroleum products: excise duties
The Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* No. 49 of 20 February 1974 published Law No. 14 of 20 February 1974 amending the rates of excise tax levied on some petroleum products. Those products affected are:

Special petroleum spirit other than white spirit
Petroleum spirit
Oil other than lamp oil
Liquified petroleum gas for the propulsion of vehicles,
Jet fuel JP4.

Details and copies of the law (in Italian) are available from OTAR Section, EDB. **EDB ext. 467/466/288**

Sweden

Vinegar, and fruit and vegetables: standards and labelling
Sweden has announced the entry into force on 1 July 1974 of new regulations on food standards and marking and labelling for the following items: Vinegar and allied products and fruit and vegetables (including mushrooms). British exporters may obtain copies of unofficial translations of these regulations on application.

EDB ext. 458/459

Finland

Standard for aerosols
By order of Resolution No. 67 of the State Council, all aerosols imported into Finland after 1 March 1974 must comply with the Finnish Standard SFS 2816:E. Copies of an English translation of the standard, prepared by the Finnish Standards Association, may be purchased from British Standards Institution, Overseas Sales Department, Newton House, 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND (tel. 01-837 8801). Alternatively, provided prior notice is given, the standard may be consulted at the British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). A copy of the standard may be borrowed from this address by BSI members only.

British exporters who require technical advice on how to comply with the standard are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HB1 1BR (tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424). Copies of the standard are not available in the Department of Trade, but inquiries arising from the notice may be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 458/461**

Spain

Customs tariff modifications
The Spanish *State Gazette*, 27 March 1974 announced modifications to the Spanish customs tariff as follows: Subheadings to tariff heading 91.06 are suspended and should now read: tariff heading 91.06, time switches with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor, import duty 22 per cent.

An explanatory note (*) is added to tariff heading 74.01.E, copper waste and scrap, temporary import duty 7.5 per cent as follows: * copper waste and scrap when used exclusively for the recovery of copper by means of metallurgical treatment more complex than simple melting and followed up by electrolytic refining will be free of import duties when imported by companies devoted to the refining of copper by electrolytic process.

The Spanish *State Gazette*, 27 March 1974, announced modifications to the Spanish customs tariff. Subheadings are modified and a temporary rate of import duty introduced as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty
39.01.J	Silicone	1%
39.01.K	Other	9%
73.18	Stainless steel tubes used by nuclear power systems in heat exchangers. Tubes imported for this purpose with reduced import duties will have to satisfy the quality standards to be established by the Direccion General de Aduanas. The new sub-headings are as follows:	
A	Circular tubes, seamless:	
1	With an external diameter of at least 504 mm	23%
a	Stainless steel tubes with an external diameter less than 30 mm specially made for heat exchangers under heading 84.17.C	1%
b	Other	23%
C	Other (welded, open-seamed, riveted, etc.):	
1	Stainless steel tubes, circular, curved in 'U' with an external diameter less than 30 mm specially made for heat exchangers under heading 84.17.C	1%
2	Other	23%
90.07.A	Photographic apparatus:	
1	Special equipment for printers	18% with a minimum of 26.000 pesetas each
2	Other	18% with a minimum of 342 pesetas per unit and a maximum of 1,000 pesetas per unit
90.08.A.2	Cinematographic cameras not combined with a sound recorder:	
a	For film of a width of 16 mm or more	1%
b	Other	1%
C.2	Projectors not combined with a sound recorder:	
a	For film of a width of 35 mm or more	12.5%
b	For film of a width of 16 mm or more but less than 35 mm	32%
c	Other	1%
90.09.C.1	Combined with electronic device to ensure automatic filtering or exposure, but not including printers' equipment	6%
2	Special enlargers and reducers for printers	18% with a maximum of 26,100 pesetas per unit
3	Other	29.5%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Automotive components industry: benefits extended
The Spanish *State Gazette*, 16 March 1974, published Decree 677/74 of 28 February, extending the benefits available to industries of 'preferential interest' to the local automotive components industry. The benefits, which include tax remissions, tariff reductions, free depreciation and privileged access to official credit, are available subject to certain conditions. The Spanish text and a summary of the main points of this decree may be obtained from CRE 3, and an English translation will be available in due course. **CRE ext. 3476**

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Gibraltar

Medicines: price control

The Gibraltar *Gazette*, 8 March 1974, published Legal Notice No. 21 of 1974 which sets out new conditions for the sale of medicine.

1 The maximum price at which any medicine may be sold wholesale shall be the landed cost, plus 15 per cent of such cost. ('landed cost' means the price at which a medicine is invoiced to the importer together with the cost of insurance and freight, if not included in the invoice price, and the landing charges payable in Gibraltar).
2 The maximum price at which any medicine may be sold retail shall be the wholesale price, plus 33⅓ per cent of that price.

If the seller by retail is also the importer the maximum retail price shall be the landed cost plus 53⅓ per cent of that price.

This price control came into force on 18 March 1974.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Malta

Liquefied petroleum gas carburation equipment for motor engines: import licensing

The Malta *Government Gazette*, 26 March 1974, announced that with immediate effect liquefied petroleum gas carburation equipment for motor engines would be included in the list of goods which require a specific import licence. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Israel

Modular co-ordination law: amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Modular Co-ordination Law 1972, concerning modular space and floor height and doors and windows in residential buildings. Details are available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Tariff amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the Customs Tariff:

Item no.		Rate of duty
30.05.1000	The existing rate of duty is superseded by:	At the rate of duty chargeable on the goods of which the box or the set is composed under any of the items of this Schedule and under Section 6 of the heading to this Schedule
89.04	The existing rate of duty is superseded by:	At the rate of duty chargeable on the goods in their dismantled state under any of the items of this Schedule and Section 6 of the heading to this Schedule
87.01	In paragraphs 9921 and 9931, 'and before 15.11.73' is superseded by 'and before 29.11.73.' In paragraphs 9921, 9922, 9931 and 9932, 'before 1.2.74' is superseded by 'before 1.5.74'	
87.02	In paragraphs 6021, 6031, 6061 and 6091, 'before 15.11.73' is superseded by 'before 29.11.73". In paragraphs 6021, 6022, 6031, 6032, 6061, 6062, 6091 and 6092, 'before 1.2.74' is superseded by 'before 1.4.74'	
87.14.2010	'and before 15.11.73' is superseded by 'and before 15.1.74' and 'before 1.2.74' is superseded by 'before 1.5.74'	

EDB ext. 420/475

Tobacco: excise duties temporarily reduced

The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Excise Duties on Tobacco Order reducing the rate of duty for the period between 21 February to 30 April 1974, as follows:

	Rate of duty
Cigarettes	
Packets each containing 20 cigarettes retailed at a price:	
exceeding IL 0.80	55%
exceeding IL 0.80 but not IL 1.40	62.5%
exceeding IL 1.40	62.5%
Other	As shown in proportion to each 20 cigarettes

EDB ext. 475/420

Foodstuffs: orders issued

The Israeli authorities have issued the following:

An Order on the production of and trade in vinegar and vinegar substitutes.

Plessey Navaids has been awarded a £3 million contract by Cairo Airport Authority for the supply and installation of a complete electronic and electrical 'airfield package' which will implement the Authority's plan for a major extension of facilities at Cairo Airport. Shown at the signing ceremony in Cairo are (from the left): Derek Endersby, international sales operations manager Plessey Navaids; Peter Bates, divisional managing director, Plessey Radar Ltd.; Ahmed Nouh, Minister of Civil Aviation and Acting Minister of Tourism; Air Vice-Marshal Yehia S. El-Aidaros, chairman, Cairo Airport Authority; Dr. Eng. Adel Moubarak, director general of passenger services, Egyptair; and Engineer Adel Francis, superintendent of telecommunications, Civil Aviation Organisation.

An Order on the production of and trade in minced meat.
General rules for labelling in respect of edible oils and fats.

Details are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Surcharge amendments
The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to items on which surcharge is levied:

Item no.	Description	Rate of tax
84.06.6000 or 84.08	Engines of a nominal power exceeding 500 hp but not 3,000 hp other than those as approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	35%
85.01	Generators of a nominal output from 400 to 2,200 kWh	35%
	The following item has been repealed:	
85.15	Radiotelegraphic transmission and reception apparatus weighing (without batteries or cases) not more than 1.50 kg	

EDB ext. 420/475

Iraq

Commercial agencies law
The Iraqi authorities have issued a commercial agencies law which incorporates original law No. 208 of 1969 with amendments No. 213 of 1970 and No. 6 of 1974. Copies of a translation of the law are available on request from Market Information Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 7105**

Sierra Leone

Insurance of exports
In a notice in *Trade and Industry*, 7 March 1974 (page 415), details were given of an extract from the Insurance (Amendment) Act 1973. Government Notice No. 206 published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette*, 28 February 1974, draws the attention of importers and exporters to the following in addition to the extract from the Act:

> The Ministry has observed with concern that importers and exporters of goods based in Sierra Leone have not been complying with the provisions of this Section. The public is therefore hereby notified that with effect from the 15 April, the Comptroller of Customs and Excise will not enter goods imported which have not been insured with insurance companies incorporated in Sierra Leone as provided by Section 76 of the Insurance Act.

CRE ext. 3064/3338

The Gambia

Machines for moulding pvc goods: duty free
The Customs Tariff (Amendment No. 21) published in *The Gambia Gazette*, 8 March 1974, amends the First Schedule of the customs tariff as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty general
84.56/57	Machines for moulding PVC goods and candles	Free

EDB ext. 473/471/472/462

Nigeria

Budget 1974-75
Telegraphic information has been received from the British High Commission in Lagos regarding Nigeria's budget which includes provisions on exchange control, import duties and import licensing.

Exchange control. Statutory 90 day delay in payment for Schedule II imports is abolished and there will be a liberalisation in credit terms for Schedule III imports. **CRE ext. 3064/3338**

Import duties and Licensing. Import duties on a wide range of goods have been reduced; import licensing has been revised and liberalised.

EDB ext. 473/471/472/462

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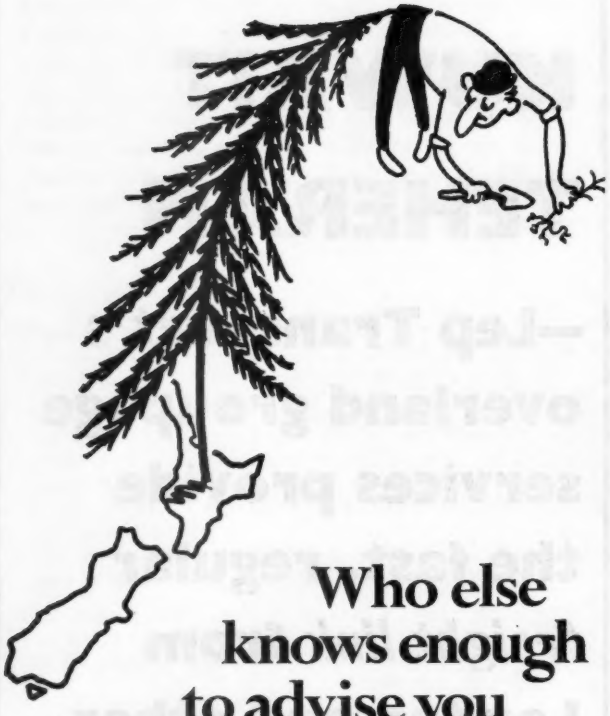

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Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Portuguese overseas territories

Duty concessions
The following goods, if intended for agricultural or cattle-breeding purposes, may be exempted, on import into the Portuguese overseas territories, from payment of duty and other customs charges, including the general customs fee surcharge, on application:

Plants, seeds, fertiliser, insecticides and other products for the cultivation and disinfection of agricultural products.

Equipment, agricultural machinery and tools

Metal structures, materials for prefabricated buildings and fencing equipment.

No further details are available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Mozambique

Import duties increased
A decree published on 9 March 1974 increased all customs duties by 2 per cent. This means that there is a tax of 7 per cent ad valorem on all goods imported into Mozambique with the exception of the following which remain at 5 per cent:

Petrol (normal, super and aviation), gasoil, diesel (normal and marine), fuel oil (industrial), gas, cut backs and asphalts.

EDB ext. 460/461

Pakistan

Standardisation of pesticides
Notification SRO 1454(I) 73 advises that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Government of Pakistan has decided to standardise pesticides for use in Pakistan from 1973-74. The notification lays down the pesticides which may be used in the treatment of the various crops. Copies are available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 420/475**

South Korea

Motor vehicles: import duty raised
In accordance with a recent presidential decree, the temporary import duty on small motor vehicles for the transport of persons (BN heading 87.02A) has been raised from 150 per cent to 250 per cent. According to a recent Korean press report the commodity tax rates on vehicles (expressed as a percentage of the duty paid value) have been revised. The new rates are as follows:

Vehicles of 1,700 cc or less 40 per cent.
Vehicles exceeding 1,700 but not less than 2,000 cc 50 per cent.
Vehicles exceeding 2,000 cc 100 per cent.

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Australia

Revocation of dumping duties
Dumping duty has been discontinued from 18 March 1974 on:

Paper clips of base metal (tariff item 83.05.9)
Door closers, hydraulic or pneumatic (tariff item 83.02)
Dimethyl silicone fluids (tariff item 39.01.14)
IsoButyl methyl ketone (tariff item 29.13.2)
diacetone alcohol (tariff item 29.13.2)
4-methylpentan-2-ol (tariff item 29.04.5)
2-methylpentane-2,4-diol (tariff item 29.04.9)
Ref. CRE 36493 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

New Zealand

Tariff and Development Board reports
Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Greenstone amazonite, etc.

Screwdrivers

Writing ink, printing ink and other inks

Interim report – Plastic baths and baths of iron or steel, etc.

Refs. CRE 1222/73, 60/74, 61/74, 1225/73 **CRE ext. 5321**

Prohibited imports
Live oysters, oysters in shells and oyster seed. The importation of these goods is prohibited under the authority of the Animals Act 1967. Any importations made will be detained and reported to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Ceramic products. Every article whose sale in New Zealand would be an offence against the Food and Drug Act 1969 is a prohibited import. The New Zealand Department of Health is concerned about the quality of imports of ceramic utensils and has asked that all imports of goods falling into tariff heading 69.11 and 69.12 be detained for examination by District Medical Officers of Health, who will require importers to supply results of analysis to verify that the goods conform to the New Zealand Food and Drug Regulations 1973.
EDB ext. 401/468/469

Canada

'Made in Canada' ruling
The Canadian authorities have announced the transfer of the following two items from the category of a class or kind not made in Canada to that of a class or kind made in Canada:

Satellite position navigation receivers and antennae

x-ray fluorescence analyzers (also known as X-ray spectrometers, dispersive X-ray spectrometers, non-dispersive X-ray spectrometers, energy Dispersive X-ray analyzers and X-ray emission analyzers)

Effective date, 22 April 1974. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Chile

Import duty reductions
The following reductions in ad valorem import duties have been made by the Chilean authorities:

Decree 107 reduces to 40 per cent the ad valorem charge affecting ethyl alcohol under tariff heading 22.08.

Decree 229 reduces to 40 per cent the charge for imports of reactive compounds for the diagnosis of pregnancy, under sub-heading 38.19.22.00(99).

Decree 231 reduces to 5 per cent the ad valorem charge for the following imports:

Sub-heading	Description
29.04.01.04	Normal butyl alcohol
29.04.01.05	Iso-butyl alcohol
29.04.01.06	Secondary butyl alcohol
29.04.01.07	Tertiary butyl alcohol
29.04.01.21	2-ethyl-hexanol alcohol
29.04.01.25	Nonylic alcohols (nonanoles)
29.04.01.31	Decylic alcohols (decanoles)
29.15.21.04	Phthalic anhydride
and reduces the following goods to 40 per cent:	
29.15.21.41	Methyl phthalate
29.15.21.42	Ethyl phthalate (di-ethyl phthalate)
29.15.21.43	Butyl phthalate
29.15.21.44	Octyl phthalate
29.15.21.69(09)	Other phthalic plasticizers

Decree 236 reduces to 40 per cent the ad valorem charge affecting imports of aluminium slugs ("pastillas') under sub-heading 76.03(89).

Decree 237 reduces to 40 per cent the charge affecting imports of tartaric acid for medicinal purposes under sub-heading 29.16.03.01.

Decree 238 reduces to 30 per cent the ad valorem charge affecting paraffin wax under sub-heading 27.13.01.00.

Decree 225 makes the following amendments to ad valorem duties: ad valorem rates in excess of 220 per cent are reduced to 200 per cent, and those between 50 and 220 per cent are reduced by 10 per cent (rounded off to the nearest 5 per cent) or to the agreed minimum-common-external tariff level if higher.

The new rates of ad valorem duty are available to British exporters from EDB. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Exchange rates
Changes in exchange rates by the Chilean Central Bank took effect on 21 March 1974 as follows:

The 'Bank' rate raised from 470 escudos to 525 escudos per US dollar.

The 'Brokers' rate reduced from 750 escudos to 740 escudos per US dollar.

At the same time the surcharge of approximately 56 per cent (including 53.15 per cent purchase tax) in the case of outgoings, ie purchases of foreign exchange, in the 'Brokers' market, has been reduced to about 16 per cent through a reduction of one of the taxes that contribute to the 53.15 per cent purchase tax.

The exchange rate covering the conversion of export earnings from unprocessed copper has increased from 235 escudos to 263 escudos per US dollar. **CRE ext. 5289**

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,067	285	782
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−394	−498	28	22	69	−677	746
1973	108	114	106	88	116	720	433	34	227	−1468	−2375	907
1971 2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	101	104	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−131	−156	15	−9	71	−121	192
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−100	−145	−12	40	112	− 64	176
3rd qtr	102	110	102	81	110	−83	−125	4	−8	−116	−284	163
4th qtr	105	111	102	81	118	−80	−72	22	−1	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr	108	115	109	87	123	247	168	18	31	−186	−351	165
2nd qtr	108	112	102	84	107	209	87	−14	154	−196	−399	203
3rd qtr	108	114	107	91	116	120	79	18	22	−357	−606	249
4th qtr	108	114	108	92	121	144	98	14	20	−729 p	−1019 p	290 p
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	+0.2	+0.1	+2.1	+6.5	+3.0							
on a year earlier	+4.5	+3.0	+5.5	+12.9	+3.5							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade §	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices: Index‡	Index of retail prices: % increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services) ‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages									monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1970	100 0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100 0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.3	99 5	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.1	101.6	105.8	138.6	164.3	7 1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	110 1	110.6	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	953	1,151
1972 2nd qtr	102.7	101 2	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	838	3.7	132	764	786
3rd qtr	102.5	101.8	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115 6	102 2	808	3 6	147	684	779
4th qtr	105.4	104.9	109.5	144	169 4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	760	3.3	179	871	940
1973 1st qtr	110.3	110.4	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	995
2nd qtr	109.9	110.2	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289	931	1,064
3rd qtr	110.8	111.4	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	995	1,197
4th qtr	109.3	110.4	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.2	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr							206.5	138.2		543p	2.4 p	285		
1973 Mar	111.8	112 6	114.0	151	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	635	2.8	252	863	1,074
Apr	109.6	109.7	106.9	138	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8•	112.3	616	2.7	271	940	956
May	109.5	108.9	106.5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	605	2.7	291	894	1,139
June	110.7	112.0	110.1	135	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304	960	1,198
July	110.9	112.0	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324	961	1,145
Aug	110 2	111.0	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330	980	1,206
Sept	111.1	112.0	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,043	1,239
Oct	111.2	111.9	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	982	1,385
Nov	110.3	112.0	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	120.8	486	2.2	368	1,022	1,304
Dec	106.5	107.4	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	174.8	130.6	121.9	470	2.1	362	1,019	1,354
1974 Jan	99.7	100.2	109.5	93	191.8	12.0	203.0	134.1	122.8	535	2.4	304	1,015 p	1,398 p
Feb			110.5	109	101.7†	13.2†	207.2 p	138.2 p		549	2.4	278	1,150 p	1,579 p
Mar							209.4 p	142.4 p		545 p	2.4 p	274 p		
% change last qtr on prev. qtr	−4.8	−4.6	−0.4	−20.2	+3.8		+23.5	+7.1	+1.5	+10.9		−21.7	+5	+10
on a year earlier	−0.9	−0.5	+0.3	−31.2	+11.9		+63.9	+17.1	+12.5	−18.6		+24.8	+21	+53

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100

Weekly indicators of industrial output

Since January indicators of output in some industrial sectors have been assembled weekly to monitor the effects of the emergency and the three-day working week. With the return to near normal working the collection of additional weekly information is being discontinued and the figures shown below for the week ending 30 March will be the last in the series. The table presents the latest data available, at the time of going to press, together with similar figures for January, February, November and December 1973. It should be borne in mind that weekly figures of output are particularly susceptible to fluctuation and that figures for the corresponding period of 1973 or for the average over the whole of that year may equally be unrepresentative of a normal position. Output of cars and commercial vehicles in 1973, for example, was much reduced by industrial disputes.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Index numbers of output

Average 1973 = 100: not seasonally adjusted

	Weekly averages				Week ending										
	Jan. 1973	Feb. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	19 Jan. 1974	26 Jan. 1974	2 Feb. 1974	9 Feb. 1974	16 Feb. 1974	23 Feb. 1974	2 Mar. 1974	9 Mar. 1974	16 Mar. 1974	23 Mar. 1974	30 Mar. 1974
Ethylene	90	99	98	92	112	114	106	103	105	108	106	114	116	110	110
Crude steel	102	107	107	84	77	88	86	88	80	79	77	72	76	85	91
Passenger cars	118	103	115	95	76	99	101	93	88	90	92	79	93	109	118
Commercial vehicles	103	105	97	100	73	80	91	76	83	82	85	78	95	97	102
Cement	84	93	105	79	68	75	71	77	88	85	97	102	104	92	104
Coal	108	110	92	64	71	69	63	46	..	..	..	..	78	92	86
Gas sent out	130	125	125	146	141	142	143	150	143	143	151	151	148	137	135
Television sets															
Monochrome	135	125	98	68	74	79	76	79	81	84	77	84	87	82	78
Colour	92	92	120	101	107	107	100	102	103	109	105	107	105	109	107

.. not available.

Notes:
(i) In some cases, the average weekly production in 1973 is partly estimated.
(ii) Output in December 1973 and in week ending 5 January was also affected by holidays.

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the four weeks ended 23 February 1974.

Distributors' earnings submitted	£	£
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	71,240	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	5,588	
	76,828	
High cost films (including neswreels after multiplying by 2½)	318,477	
	395,305	
Films under 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		23,159
		418,464

Levy collections paid to the Agency by HM Customs and Excise to 12 March 1974 including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the four weeks ended 23 February 1974 — £380,000

The fourth interim allocation for the seventeenth year will be at the rate of 45 per cent.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972 during the week ended Friday, 5 April 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Lion at World's End	BR/E 37411/7/4/79	48	3 April	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Morning Star Productions Ltd.
The Way of the Dragon	BR/E 37415/7/4/79	91	4 April	Cathay Films Ltd.	Golden Harvest (Int.) Ltd., Kowloon
Movietone News 2339	BR/E 37233/7/4/79	7	5 April	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2339A	BR/E 37234/7/4/79	8	5 April	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Techniques of Love	EC 37408/7/4/79	80	1 April	Gemini Films	City-Film GmbH, Berlin
Seduction	EC 37409/7/4/79	92	1 April	Gemini Films	Cineproduzioni Daunia 70, Rome
Blood	EC 37412/7/4/79	93	3 April	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Transeuropa Film, Rome and TV13 Fernsch, Monaco
			FOREIGN		
Threesome	F 37402	87	1 April	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	V.I. Productions Ltd., New York
Naked Sex	F 37403	74	1 April	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Jose Benazeraf, Paris
The Baddest Daddy in the Whole World	F 37404	52	1 April	Visual Programme Systems Ltd.	Produfilm GmbH, Basle
Jack Johnson	F 37405	90	1 April	Visual Programme Systems Ltd.	William D. Clayton
Blind Gary Davis	F 37406	11	1 April	Visual Programme Systems Ltd.	Harpoon Pictures, London
The Affair	F 37407	92	1 April	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Spelling/Goldberg Productions
Goldimouse and the Three Cats	F 37410	7	3 April	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Productions Inc.
Toys Are Not For Children	F 37413	85	3 April	Peter Darvill Associates Ltd.	Boxoffice International Inc.
Booby Trap	F 37414	89	3 April	Peter Darvill Associates Ltd.	Boxoffice International Inc.

Note:
In the list of films registered during the week ended 22 March 1974 the registration numbers of Movietone News 2337 and Movietone News 2337A should read BR/E 37229/24/3/79 and BR/E 37230/24/3/79 respectively.

Amendment to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'Way Out East' (BR/E 36825/20/5/78) registered on 17 May 1973 has been amended to 15 minutes and the name of renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Cinema International Corporation (UK).

Metal-working machine tools – sales and orders in December and analysis by broad groups in second quarter of 1973

This article presents in Table 1 provisional monthly statistics of manufacturer's sales and orders for metal-working machine tools up to December and in Table 2 an analysis by quarters for broad classes of machine tools up to the second quarter of 1973.

The latest monthly statistics are shortly to be published with commentary in Business Monitor PM332 and the results of the quarterly inquiry for the second quarter of 1973 will be published with full product detail (including figures for physico/chemical machinery) for total and export markets in Business Monitor PQ332. The monthly statistics up to June of last year have also been revised to be consistent with the more comprehensive quarterly inquiry results now available.

Summary

The latest monthly statistics show that although new orders for both home and export markets in the fourth quarter of 1973 fell somewhat from the high level recorded in the previous quarter, demand from both markets was still strong. This is reflected in the receipt of new orders continuing at levels well above those of sales, despite the significant increase of home and total sales compared with the third quarter. Orders-on-hand have continued to grow to record levels in current price terms.

The more detailed quarterly statistics, now available up to the middle of 1973, confirm that during the second quarter of last year orders, particularly for numerically-controlled systems, increased further over the first quarter of the year but that sales in all categories were at a lower level than reported previously. (Detailed analyses are not yet available to show which broad groups of machine tools contributed to the further growth in sales and orders which occurred in the second half of 1973.)

Recent trends for machine tools

The December provisional monthly statistics for metal-working machine tools (excluding welding equipment and physico-chemical machinery) provide complete information for the year 1973. They indicate that the level of new orders, which had been rising steadily up to the end of the third quarter of the year, eased back in the fourth quarter. This pattern was more marked in the export sector but new orders nevertheless remained considerably higher than sales for both home and export markets. For the year as a whole the total value of orders received in 1973 was almost 50 per cent above the value achieved in 1972, of which the home market component rose by 53 per cent and the export by 44 per cent.

Total sales in the fourth quarter, at £55.6 millions, were the highest of any of the quarters in the year and were 6 per cent more than the preceding quarter, although sales may have been affected to some degree by the adverse energy situation in the last few weeks of 1973. There was however a marked increase in sales last year in response to the high level of ordering: the value of total sales in 1973 at £213 millions was 16 per cent greater than in 1972. After very high home and total sales in the first quarter of 1973, which had been stimulated by Government orders earlier, these increased between the second quarter and the end of 1973, although sales to export markets fell marginally from the third quarter result. As a consequence home sales rose 18 per cent last year and export sales 12 per cent.

In consequence of the value of home and overseas business contracted continuing in excess of output, the value of orders still outstanding rose significantly throughout last year. At the end of 1973 the level of these orders was at a record level of £185 millions in terms of current prices, although not as high in real terms as the previous peak at the end of 1969. Order books at the end of the fourth quarter were 10 per cent higher than at the end of the third and 64 per cent greater than at the end of 1972. By far the greater contribution to this increase has been the rapid growth in unfulfilled home orders. These

TABLE 1 Metal-working machine tools: orders and sales

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966	164.0	118.9	45.1	110.7	78.0	32.7	160.1	114.1	46.0
1967	171.2	123.9	47.3	100.9	54.1	46.8	161.4	100.0	61.4
1968	168.6	113.5	55.1	116.1	61.7	54.4	183.8	121.1	62.7
1969	189.1	119.1	70.0	164.2	93.3	70.9	237.2	150.7	86.5
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.5	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	183.7	110.6	73.1	112.7	55.0	57.7	190.3	119.6	70.7
1973	212.6	130.7	81.9	184.6	106.8	77.8	284.5	182.5	102.0
1972 1st quarter	47.1	27.8	19.3	96.9	40.2	56.7	38.0	22.0	16.0
2nd quarter	42.4	24.5	17.9	94.9	41.0	53.9	40.4	25.3	15.1
3rd quarter	44.0	27.4	16.6	106.0	49.8	56.2	55.1	36.2	18.9
4th quarter	50.2	31.0	19.2	112.7	55.0	57.7	56.9	36.2	20.7
1973 1st quarter	55.3	36.2	19.1	121.2	60.9	60.3	63.8	42.1	21.7
2nd quarter	49.2	29.0	20.2	140.7	73.7	67.0	68.7	41.8	26.9
3rd quarter p	52.5	30.9	21.6	168.4	94.5	73.9	80.2	51.7	28.5
4th quarter p	55.6	34.6	21.0	184.6	106.8	77.8	71.8	46.9	24.9
1973 January	17.0	11.4	5.6	115.3	56.3	59.0	19.6	12.7	6.9
February	18.3	12.0	6.3	114.5	55.3	59.2	17.5	11.0	6.5
March	20.0	12.8	7.2	121.2	60.9	60.3	26.7	18.4	8.3
April	15.1	8.6	6.5	129.2	63.8	65.4	23.1	11.5	11.6
May	15.2	9.5	5.7	134.3	67.1	67.2	20.3	12.8	7.5
June	18.9	10.9	8.0	140.7	73.7	67.0	25.3	17.5	7.8
July p	15.3	9.5	5.8	148.0	78.5	69.5	22.6	14.3	8.3
August p	16.8	9.4	7.4	159.0	85.3	73.7	27.8	16.2	11.6
September p	20.4	12.0	8.4	168.4	94.5	73.9	29.8	21.2	8.6
October p	18.5	11.1	7.4	175.0	100.6	74.4	25.1	17.2	7.9
November p	20.3	12.3	8.0	178.6	103.4	75.2	23.9	15.1	8.8
December p	16.8	11.2	5.6	184.6	106.8	77.8	22.8	14.6	8.2
Three monthly totals									
4th quarter 1972	50.2	31.0	19.2	112.7	55.0	57.7	56.9	36.2	20.7
3rd quarter 1973	52.5	30.9	21.6	168.4	94.5	73.9	80.2	51.7	28.5
4th quarter 1973	55.6	34.6	21.0	184.6	106.8	77.8	71.8	46.9	24.9
Percentage change 4th quarter 1973 on:									
1. previous quarter	+6	+12	−3	+10	+13	+5	−10½	−9	−13
2. A year earlier	+11	+12	+7	+64	+94	+35	+26	+30	+20
Percentage change 1973 on 1972	+16	+18	+12	+64	+94	+35	+49½	+53	+44

TABLE 2 Sales

£ million

	Numerically controlled machine tools			Non numerically controlled metal-cutting machine tools			Non numerically controlled metal-forming machine tools			Total metal working machine tools		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1971	18.8	9.2	9.6	137.3	..	..	51.4	..	..	207.7	121.7	86.0
1972	11.3	6.2	5.1	123.2	73.3	49.9	49.2	31.2	18.0	183.7	110.6	73.1
1972 1st quarter	3.1	1.7	1.4	32.5	19.2	13.3	11.6	7.0	4.6	47.1	27.8	19.3
2nd quarter	1.8	1.0	0.8	27.8	15.6	12.2	12.8	7.9	4.9	42.4	24.5	17.9
3rd quarter	3.1	1.7	1.4	29.7	18.2	11.5	11.2	7.5	3.7	44.0	27.4	16.6
4th quarter	3.3	1.8	1.5	33.3	20.3	13.0	13.6	8.8	4.8	50.2	31.0	19.2
1973 1st quarter p	4.2	2.5	1.7	37.2	23.9	13.3	13.9	9.8	4.1	55.3	36.2	19.1
2nd quarter p	3.5	2.1	1.4	32.6	19.3	13.3	13.1	7.6	5.5	49.2	29.0	20.2
Percentage change												
1. 2nd quarter 1973 on 2nd quarter 1972	+94	+110	+75	+17	+24	+9	+2	−4	+12	+16	+18	+13
2. 2nd quarter 1973 on 1st quarter 1973	−17	−16	−18	−12	−19	—	−6	−22	+34	−11	−20	+6
New orders												
1971	11.1	5.6	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	16.9	11.1	5.9	125.5	78.9	46.6	47.9	29.7	18.2	190.3	119.6	70.7
1972 1st quarter	2.6	1.3	1.3	25.4	14.4	11.0	10.0	6.3	3.7	38.0	22.0	16.0
2nd quarter	2.6	1.6	1.0	26.3	17.0	9.3	11.5	6.7	4.8	40.4	25.3	15.1
3rd quarter	8.2	5.6	2.6	35.9	23.8	12.1	11.0	6.8	4.2	55.1	36.2	18.9
4th quarter	3.6	2.6	1.1	37.9	23.7	14.2	15.4	9.9	5.5	56.9	36.2	20.7
1973 1st quarter p	3.5	2.1	1.4	42.9	28.2	14.7	17.4	11.8	5.6	63.8	42.1	21.7
2nd quarter p	4.9	2.7	2.2	47.3	29.2	18.1	16.5	9.9	6.6	68.7	41.8	26.9
Percentage change												
1. 2nd quarter 1973 on 2nd quarter 1972	+88½	+70	+120	+80	+72	+95	+43½	+48	+37½	+70	+65	+78
2. 2nd quarter 1973 on 1st quarter 1973	+40	+29	+57	+10	+3½	+23	−5	−16	+18	+8	−1	+24

Key: .. not available.

rose 13 per cent compared with the third quarter of last year and 94 per cent over 1973 as a whole.

Trends for broad groups up to the second quarter of 1973

Table 2 below shows statistics of total sales and new orders broken down into the three main classes of machine tools for the four quarters of 1972 and the first two quarters of 1973. New orders for numerically-controlled systems in the second quarter of last year were markedly higher than in the first for both home and export markets, but the value of sales during the second quarter was lower than in the earlier part of that year. This was mainly the aftermath of the sharp rise in sales which occurred towards the end of 1972 and at the beginning of 1973 in response not only to Government orders placed in the autumn of 1972 but also to export orders contracted as a result of the international exhibition held in the middle of 1972. The situation was fairly similar for metal-cutting machine tools. Home and total sales of these fell back in the second quarter of 1973 after a sharp rise in the first quarter for the same reasons quoted above, while export sales remained unchanged. New orders for these machine tools also showed continued growth in the second quarter.

In contrast, the metal-forming category appeared to benefit far less from the incentives to new orders in the second half of 1972. Orders did rise sharply in the last quarter of 1972 and again in the first quarter of 1973 but there was no marked growth in sales in the first half of 1973 as a whole.

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United Kingdom official reserves in March

The UK official reserves rose by $478 million during March after accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme totalling $682 million. At the end of March they stood at $6,444 million.

Engineering industries sales and orders (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX)

Provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of sales and orders for the engineering industries for months up to December are published in the accompanying table. Sales and orders-on-hand especially, expanded considerably throughout 1973 in both home and export markets, with some lessening in the rate of this expansion towards the end of the year. Although sales in December were at lower levels than in October and November, this was probably only partly in consequence of the initial effects of the power emergency and the restricted working week towards the end of the month. The main impact of these was to reduce output in the early months of this year.

The trend of total engineering sales by volume at the end of 1973 was 9 per cent higher than a year earlier and orders-on-hand were 32 per cent greater than at the end of 1972. Comparing annual figures, the average level of the volume of total sales was 15 per cent higher in 1973 than in 1972 and the strong inflow of net new orders, which led to the expansion in order books, is shown by a growth of 25 per cent between the two years.

Trend estimates of export sales increased by 3 per cent during the last quarter of 1973, and the trend of home sales rose by 1 per cent, combining to form an increase of 1½ per cent in total sales during the same period. From September to December 1973 there was no change in the trend of export net new orders, while their consistently high level compared with sales caused a rise of 9 per cent in export orders-on-hand. Over the same period net new orders for the home market fell by 2½ per cent, with home orders-on-hand rising by 4½ per cent. The consequent changes in both markets combined has been a fall of

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders vii, viii and ix) (a)

Volume index numbers: Orders-on-hand, December 1963 unadjusted = 100 Net new orders and sales, 1963 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales
Trend Estimates									
1972 August	122	159	149	106	166	153	179	142	140
1972 November	125	167	156	109	169	157	181	163	154
December	127	172	160	110	173	160	183	171	157
1973 January	129	177	163	112	178	164	185	175	159
February	131	183	165	114	185	168	188	177	160
March	134	188	167	117	191	170	191	178	160
April	137	192	168	120	196	171	194	181	160
May	140	196	168	124	200	171	198	187	160
June	144	200	168	127	202	171	203	195	160
July	149	202	169	131	202	172	211	205	160
August	153	204	170	134	201	173	219	212	161
September	157	204	172	137	199	175	228	217	163
October	161	203	173	139	197	176	236	219	165
November	164	202	174	141	196	176	243	219	167
December	166	201	174	143	194	176	248	217	168
Percentage Increase (c)									
September-December 1973	6.0	−1.5	1.5	4.5	−2.5	1.0	9.0	—	3.0
Seasonally Adjusted									
1969	123	136	130	106	132	130	181	147	131
1970	122	136	136	105	131	132	183	147	146
1971	119	134	137	102	131	133	175	141	145
1972	127	157	147	110	161	150	184	148	141
1973	168	197	170	144	196	173	251	198	162
1972 4th quarter	127	166	155	110	165	155	184	168	154
1973 1st quarter	135	188	169	118	191	172	191	179	162
2nd quarter	144	190	166	126	192	169	204	185	159
3rd quarter	159	209	168	138	207	172	230	214	159
4th quarter	168	199	175	144	193	178	251	214	169
1972 October	124	165	157	108	166	157	179	164	156
November	125	164	158	109	165	158	180	160	159
December	127	168	150	111	163	151	184	180	148
1973 January	128	175	165	112	177	166	185	169	164
February	131	191	168	114	190	171	190	194	160
March	135	198	175	118	207	180	191	175	163
April	138	186	161	121	193	164	194	171	154
May	139	178	169	123	182	171	194	166	165
June	144	206	168	126	201	171	204	219	159
July	149	217	171	132	223	174	210	204	162
August	153	198	167	134	195	171	218	203	155
September	159	213	166	138	204	170	230	236	158
October	161	191	179	139	184	182	236	211	170
November	163	200	181	139	191	183	243	220	176
December	168	207	166	144	205	168	251	211	161
July-September 1973 (av).	159	209	168	138	207	172	230	214	159
Oct.-Dec. 1973 (av).	168	199	175	144	193	178	251	214	169
Percentage Increase (b) (c)	5.5	−5.0	4.5	4.0	−6.5	3.5	9.0	—	6.5

(a) All figures are provisional.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period.
(c) The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point for statistical convenience.

1½ per cent in net new orders from September to December, with a rise of 6 per cent in orders-on-hand.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the Monthly Engineering Inquiry relating to December 1973. The response of 72 per cent to the inquiry is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account the returns now received for September, October and November, the response rates for these months were 91, 87 and 83 per cent respectively.

Business Monitor PM 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), which provides more detailed statistical tables and analyses of the engineering industries, is obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £1 per annum. Volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders, for total, home and export markets, for each of the three SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX (mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering respectively).

New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during February 1974

During February, 46 private companies and 1 private unlimited company having a share capital were incorporated in Northern Ireland with a total nominal capital of £857,150.

During the period January-February, 103 companies with a total nominal capital of £1,441,400 were incorporated as compared with 94 companies with a total nominal capital of £917,410 incorporated in the same period in 1973.

Turnover of the catering trades in February

The total turnover of the catering trades in the three months' period December 1973 to February 1974 was over 2 per cent more than in the preceding three months, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This increase is in line with the average rate during 1973.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (*not* seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1973 4th quarter	11	14	11	10	10
1974 January	13	14	12	15	4
February	12	13	12	12	10

Seasonal adjustments

New seasonal adjustments have been calculated, taking account of experience more recent than the adjustments used previously. The seasonally adjusted figures for 1973 have been updated, but those for earlier years show no significant change and remain unaltered.

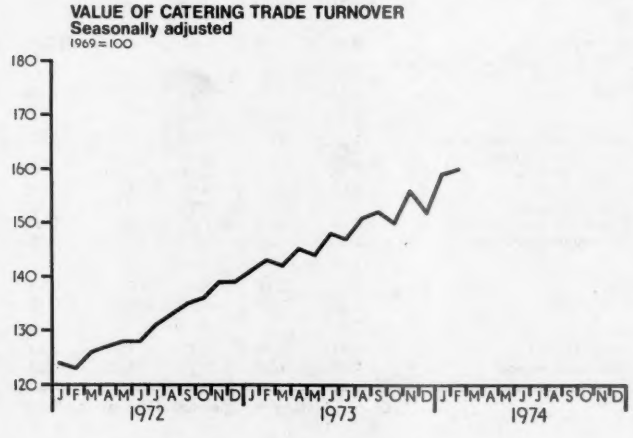
VALUE OF CATERING TRADE TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1972
1973
1974

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

		Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969		100
1970		108
1971		118
1972		131
1973		148
1970	1st quarter	105
	2nd quarter	108
	3rd quarter	109
	4th quarter	111
1971	1st quarter	115
	2nd quarter	117
	3rd quarter	119
	4th quarter	122
1972	1st quarter	125
	2nd quarter	128
	3rd quarter	133
	4th quarter	138
1973	1st quarter	142
	2nd quarter	146
	3rd quarter	150
	4th quarter	153
1973	July	147
	August	151
	September*	152
	October	150
	November	156
	December*	152
1974	January	159
	February	160
1973	Sept.-Nov.	153
	Dec.-Feb. 1974	156
Percentage increase		*2*

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The February 1974 period was the four weeks from 27 January 1974 to 23 February 1974. The February 1973 period was the four weeks from 28 January 1973 to 24 February 1973.

The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course.

A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

Delay to 'Overseas Trade Statistics' and unit value and volume index numbers for January

The preparation of the detailed overseas trade statistics for January 1974 has been delayed. The issue of the January 1974 volume of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom* is now expected during the week beginning 20 May.

Compilation of the import and export unit value and volume index numbers and terms of trade for January has been affected by the delay and this information should be available by about 30 April. The provision of detailed information under the Customs Bill of Entry Service will be resumed shortly after Easter.

The delay results partly from the emergency measures earlier in the year, which also affected the release dates of the summary figures for January as announced on 21 January 1974.

Other difficulties have arisen as a result of teething troubles with new computer and processing systems introduced at HM Customs and Excise Statistical Office, at the same time as changes in the United Kingdom Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification. The Tariff is now more detailed because of the integration of the EEC Tariff headings with those of the UK; and there have been some changes in units of quantity recorded. The documentation changes include a little additional information, but also the introduction of more coding of entries by traders completing the forms.

These difficulties have affected only the quantity figures and not the value information given in the summary figures issued monthly by the CSO and the Department of Trade. The preparation of the full, much more detailed, monthly figures entails separate computer programmes and controls, neither of which affect the summary figures.

An announcement about publication dates of subsequent detailed material will be made as soon as possible.

Household food consumption in the fourth quarter of 1973

The main results of the National Food Survey for the fourth quarter of 1973 are summarised in the accompanying tables. The estimates are derived from records provided up to 21 December by a sample of 1,735 households throughout Great Britain.

Average expenditure on food bought for consumption in the home (excluding sweets and soft drinks) was £2.85 per person per week in the fourth quarter of 1973, 4p (1.6 per cent) more than in the third quarter. Reductions in spending of 7p on fresh fruit and vegetables and of 4p on convenience foods were more than offset by increases on other foods, of which carcase meat accounted for 5p and eggs nearly 3p. Compared with a year previously expenditure rose by 35p (14.2 per cent), half of this increase being in expenditure on meat, poultry, and meat products, 6p on eggs and 4p on vegetables. This increase in expenditure was about 3½ per cent less than that in food prices, reflecting greater purchases of cheese, beef, butter, cooking oils, potatoes and some processed vegetables, and less of a number of other foods.

Household consumption of liquid milk was fully maintained in the fourth quarter of 1973, and there were no significant changes in consumption of other kinds of milk. Purchases of natural cheese, though slightly lower than in the previous quarter, were more than 5 per cent greater than in the fourth quarter of 1972; consumption of processed cheese also showed a gain over the year. Consumption of butter averaged 5.6 oz per person per week, compared with 5.2 oz a year earlier, and purchases of cooking oils rose from 0.74 oz to 0.95 oz, but purchases of margarine fell from 3.2 oz to 3.0 oz. The average price paid by housewives for eggs was 20p per dozen higher than in the fourth quarter of 1972, but consumption remained very inelastic, declining only from 4.30 to 4.05 eggs per person per week over the year. There was no significant change in consumption of preserves, and purchases of sugar continued to be at a lower level than in the previous year.

Recorded household purchases of beef rose from 5.9 oz per person per week in July-September to 7.3 oz in October-December, compared with 7.1 oz a year before. The small increase over the year however, appears to have been due mainly, if not entirely, to sampling variation within the small sub-sample of households owning a deep-freezer. Consumption of lamb continued to show a downward trend, falling sharply to 4.0 oz compared with 5.2 oz a year earlier, while purchases of pork, which had been following an upward trend over the previous six years, fell back to 2.9 oz compared with 3.2 oz in the fourth quarter of 1972.

The Survey data indicate that about 15 per cent of households in the sample owned a deep-freezer. About half of these households bought some beef during their week of record-keeping compared with nearly three-quarters of the households without deep-freezers. Similarly about a fifth of the freezer-owners bought some lamb and about a quarter bought some pork, compared with two-fifths and one-third respectively of those not owning a freezer. In those households which bought beef, the average amount bought per head by freezer-owners was more than double that bought by households without freezers, and a similar pattern was shown for lamb and for pork. However, while freezer-owning households which bought beef bought it somewhat less frequently during the week than other households, there was hardly any difference between freezer-owning households and other households in their frequency of purchase of lamb or pork. As expected, the freezer-owners bought relatively more sides and joints than other households, but the latter concentrated more on the more expensive cuts; in contrast, the freezer-owners bought relatively less steak and chops than other households, but on the whole selected the more expensive varieties.

Average consumption of bacon and ham was 4.9 oz per person per week compared with 5.6 oz a year earlier, and there were also decreases in consumption of cooked meats, canned meats and offals. Purchases of poultry, however, at 5.5 oz remained at the same level as a year earlier even though the average price paid by housewives was about 40 per cent higher in money terms (28 per cent in real terms). There was also no change over the year in purchases of sausages (3.6 oz) or of other meat products (3.0 oz). Average consumption of fish fell to a new low level of 4.3 oz.

Consumption of cabbage and of root vegetables in October-

TABLE 1 Estimates of average household food consumption

oz per person per week (a)

	Year 1972	Year 1973	4th Quarter 1972	3rd Quarter 1973	4th Quarter 1973
	£	£	£	£	£
Total household food expenditure	2.41	2.74	2.50	2.81	2.85
Liquid milk (pints)	4.62	4.75	4.73	4.67	4.81
Other milk (eq. pints)	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.37
Cheese	3.53	3.75	3.54	3.84	3.73
Butter	4.79	5.24	5.21	5.17	5.58
Margarine	3.52	3.03	3.24	2.83	2.96
Lard and compound cooking fats	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.72	1.89
Eggs: purchases (number)	4.24	4.11	4.20	4.12	3.91
consumption (number)	4.41	4.23	4.30	4.27	4.05
Preserves	2.56	2.51	2.62	2.37	2.45
Sugar	15.02	13.69	15.03	13.98	14.04
Beef and veal	6.90	6.31	7.18	5.92	7.34
Mutton and lamb	4.96	4.44	5.21	4.41	4.02
Pork	3.10	3.00	3.16	2.96	2.85
Bacon and ham, uncooked	4.68	4.41	4.58	4.30	4.09
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	0.96	0.93	0.99	1.13	0.84
Poultry and cooked chicken	5.69	6.09	5.49	5.98	5.49
Other cooked meat (not canned)	0.63	0.58	0.56	0.69	0.53
Other canned meat	2.40	2.45	2.44	2.54	2.23
Offals	1.24	1.17	1.32	1.05	1.11
Sausages, uncooked	3.55	3.41	3.57	3.31	3.57
Other meat products:					
meat pies and sausage rolls (ready-to-eat)	0.72	0.75	0.68	0.84	0.65
all other (not frozen)	2.28	2.24	2.27	2.25	2.31
Fish, fresh and processed	3.34	2.97	3.26	2.84	2.75
Canned fish	0.67	0.68	0.63	0.78	0.53
Fish and fish products, frozen	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.01	1.01
Fresh green vegetables	13.28	12.48	13.33	15.74	11.08
Tomatoes fresh	3.66	3.82	3.42	6.59	2.90
Other fresh vegetables	9.86	10.11	11.24	9.67	11.94
Frozen vegetables	2.17	2.78	2.32	2.78	2.89
Canned tomatoes	0.98	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.84
Canned peas	2.95	2.76	2.86	2.83	2.56
Canned beans	3.72	3.78	3.63	3.80	3.55
Potatoes (excluding processed) purchases	42.76	43.26	44.73	36.71	49.26
consumption	46.70	45.93	48.90	41.36	52.61
Citrus fruit	4.80	5.24	4.07	4.01	3.27
Bananas	2.88	2.95	3.08	3.14	2.64
Apples	6.57	6.66	6.71	7.09	8.12
All other fresh fruit	3.29	3.05	2.02	6.30	1.94
Canned fruit	4.34	4.49	4.47	4.81	4.02
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.26	1.19	2.21	0.90	1.97
Flour	5.42	5.25	5.62	4.71	5.50
White bread	28.64	27.58	27.40	28.05	27.82
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	2.86	2.76	2.95	2.72	2.79
Other bread	2.94	3.08	3.12	3.40	2.86
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.28	1.07	1.31	0.84	1.17
Cakes and pastries	3.83	3.74	3.91	3.93	3.69
Chocolate biscuits	1.03	1.25	1.06	1.28	1.22
Other biscuits	4.59	4.57	4.63	4.57	4.52
Breakfast cereals	2.86	2.95	2.98	3.19	2.90
Oatmeal and oat products	0.58	0.46	0.61	0.23	0.64
Canned milk puddings	1.52	1.72	1.62	1.63	1.78
Tea	2.24	2.16	2.32	2.15	2.19
Instant coffee	0.46	0.47	0.50	0.44	0.48
Canned soups	3.23	3.58	3.82	2.76	4.44
Pickles and sauces	1.57	1.57	1.72	1.55	1.64

(a) Except where otherwise stated.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

December 1973 was greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year; there were decreases in consumption of most other fresh vegetables, as consumers had greater recourse to frozen vegetables, some vegetable products, and potatoes. The new crop of apples was better than that of a year before and prices paid by housewives averaged 9.1p per lb compated with 10.6p in the fourth quarter of 1972; consumption averaged 8.1 oz (compared with 6.7 oz) and the increase more than offset small decreases in consumption of most other varieties of fresh fruit. Consumption of fruit juices was again greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year, but there were decreases in consumption of canned fruit. Although purchases of dried fruit showed a sharp seasonal rise they did not attain the level of a year previously owing to reduced supplies, which gave rise to markedly higher prices.

Consumption of bread was seasonally lower than in the previous quarter and at exactly the same level (33.5 oz) as in the fourth quarter of 1972. Consumption of cakes and pastries, however, fell slightly to 3.7 oz and that of buns, scones and teacakes to 1.2 oz, but there was very little change in purchases of other ceral foods. Purchases of tea and of instant coffee showed seasonal rises, but were both a little lower than a year before. Purchases of canned soups and of canned milk puddings showed further gains.

The changes described above had very little effect on the nutritional standard of the average diet compared with that in the fourth quarter of the previous year. Generally higher levels were recorded, however, than in the third quarter of 1973, the only exceptions being seasonal decreases for vitamin C (due to decreased consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables and the reduced vitamin C content of potatoes at this time of year) and for vitamin D (due to seasonally lower levels in milk and milk products).

The samples of households with four or more children are too small to warrant presentation of nutritional results for a single quarter of the year, although when averaged over the whole of 1973 they showed a decline for most nutrients compared with the previous year; this was largely because aberrantly low intakes were recorded in the second quarter of the year. All values except those for energy and vitamin D continued to be above the intakes recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security.

TABLE 2 Estimate of average household food expenditure

new pence per person per week

	Year 1972	Year 1973	4th Quarter 1972	3rd Quarter 1973	4th Quarter 1973
Total household food expenditure	240.80	274.12	250.07	281.06	285.49
Liquid milk	24.20	25.72	25.86	25.45	25.90
Other milk	2.57	2.73	2.56	2.89	2.72
Cheese	7.16	7.93	7.38	8.18	7.95
Butter	7.65	6.92	7.28	6.70	7.27
Margarine	3.01	2.69	2.74	2.56	2.84
Lard and compound cooking fats	1.14	1.25	1.12	1.21	1.58
Eggs	7.56	11.01	7.71	11.08	13.74
Preserves	1.94	2.13	2.04	2.05	2.16
Sugar	4.44	4.19	4.46	4.46	4.56
Beef and veal	18.46	21.92	20.29	21.13	25.97
Mutton and lamb	9.66	11.15	10 85	11.74	11.42
Pork	6.55	8.06	7.17	7.97	8.37
Bacon and ham, uncooked	9.70	12.35	10.58	12.69	12.68
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	3.32	3.91	3.47	4.85	4.05
Poultry and cooked chicken	6.93	9.47	6.95	9.66	9.77
Other cooked meat (not canned)	1.74	1.89	1.60	2.35	1 85
Other canned meat	4.18	5.19	4.46	5.75	5.13
Offals	2.16	2.59	2.31	2.41	2.68
Sausages, uncooked	4.85	5.63	5.10	5.58	6.33
Other meat products:					
meat pies and sausage rolls (ready-to-eat)	1.06	1.24	1.06	1.45	1.13
all others (not frozen)	3.71	4.57	3.85	4.65	4.99
Fish, fresh and processed	6.48	7.29	6.61	7.30	7.33
Canned fish	1.96	2.01	1.92	2.27	1.60
Fish and fish products, frozen	2.20	2.62	2.27	2.54	2.78
Fresh green vegetables	4.32	4.81	4 03	5.13	4.43
Tomatoes, fresh	3.52	3.94	2.46	4.63	2.79
Other fresh vegetables	3.91	4.89	4.03	4.72	4.80
Frozen vegetables	2.07	2.67	2.03	2.60	2.77
Canned tomatoes	0.46	0.57	0.43	0.52	0.63
Canned peas	1.31	1.26	1.29	1.26	1 24
Canned beans	1.81	1.85	1.84	1.82	1.82
Potatoes (excluding processed)	5.79	6.82	5.12	6.48	5.95
Citrus fruit	2.50	2.90	2.56	2.29	2.39
Bananas	1.62	1.86	1.81	2.12	1.74
Apples	3.44	4.08	3.55	4.09	3.64
All other fresh fruit	1.90	2.08	1.20	4.36	1.42
Canned fruit	2.84	3.37	2.97	3.72	3.28
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.38	1.74	2.53	1.32	3.32
Flour	1.33	1.42	1.47	1.37	1.56
White bread	11.02	11.32	10.88	11.50	12.18
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	1.38	1.46	1.47	1.45	1.58
Other bread	2.49	2.83	2.69	3.22	2.79
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.34	1.21	1.36	1.00	1.32
Cakes and pastries	5.54	5.94	5.94	6.20	6.50
Chocolate biscuits	1.96	2.34	2.05	2.39	2.37
Other biscuits	4.44	4.82	4.67	5.30	4.92
Breakfast cereals	2.73	2.94	2.85	3.23	2.97
Oatmeal and oat products	0.34	0.28	0.37	0.15	0.42
Canned milk puddings	0.66	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.85
Tea	4.81	4.79	5.00	4.79	4.86
Instant coffee	2.91	3.24	3.20	3.08	3.44
Canned soups	1.65	1.97	2.02	1.52	2.54
Pickles and sauces	1.42	1.51	1.62	1.52	1.65
Other foods	17.30	19.97	18.26	21.63	20.52

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

TABLE 3 Energy value and nutrient content of the household diet as a percentage of recommended intakes (a) (b)

	National averages					Households with four or more children		
	Year 1972	Year 1973	4th Quarter 1972	3rd Quarter 1973	4th Quarter 1973	Year 1972	Year 1973	Averages of the Oct.-Dec. Quarters in the three most recent years
Energy	105	105	108	103	108	99	94	100
Protein	125	125	128	123	127	114	109	113
Calcium	189	193	194	191	196	157	158	162
Iron	123	120	127	117	124	111	101	109
Thiamin	137	136	140	134	141	138	131	129
Riboflavin	131	132	135	131	134	131	127	130
Nicotinic acid equivalent	194	193	199	191	197	190	180	184
Vitamin C	184	191	179	234	184	155	158	155
Vitamin A (retinol equivalent)	198	194	208	177	208	182	176	196
Vitamin D (c)	88	85	86	91	74	68	76	72

(a) Department of Health and Social Security. *Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom* Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, No. 120, HMSO, 1969
(b) All values make allowance for wastage in the home of 10 per cent of the edible portion of food bought, and for expected losses of nutrients during cooking.
(c) The Survey does not evaluate welfare and pharmaceutical sources of this (or any other) vitamin. Furthermore most adults need no dietary vitamin D, since they obtain all they need from the action of sunlight on the skin.

Addresses of ECGD local offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters and insurance against political risks for new investments overseas. Although credit insurance is its main service to exporters the Department offers them a number of others. Firstly the Bank Guarantee scheme is available to exporters who have held an ECGD comprehensive type policy for 12 months. This scheme enables exporters to obtain export finance from their bank at a special low rate. Major projects carried out by British firms in overseas countries can be financed by the buyer credit technique which gives the exporter the bulk of his payment on shipment of the goods. Similar to this is the line of credit facility which extends the buyer credit principle to include contracts often with an individual value as low as £10,000. ECGD now insures 38 per cent of all UK exports. For full details of all ECGD services contact Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2 2EL, telephone 01-606 6699 extension 258, telex 883601, or get in touch with your local branch office listed below.

London (City)

London postal districts E, and EC2 and 3, South Essex.

J. V. Baker, Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HS. Tel. 01-488 3491. Telex 886888.

London (South)

London postal districts of SE1-27 and SW2-20, W2-14. Counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, East Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.

G. J. A. Link, First Floor, Lancaster House, 70 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6EG. Tel. 01-407 5011. Telex 888575.

London (North)

London postal districts of N, EC1, WC1 and 2, South Herts and South Bucks, and Middlesex.

C. W. Gentry, 1-4 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4TE. Tel. 01-405 8991. Telex 263615.

London (West)

London postal district EC4, NW, SW1 and W1.

D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292. Telex 24105.

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The six counties of Northern Ireland.

R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. Belfast 31743/4. Telex 74577.

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F. Wilmot, Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB. Tel. 021-233 1771. Telex 33132.

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K. I. Humphrey, Robinson Building, 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP. Tel. 0272 29991. Telex 44248.

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Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Northants, Norfolk, Suffolk, North Bucks, North Essex, North Herts and South Lincs, including City of Lincoln.

H. Watson, Prudential Buildings, 59 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge CB2 3HA. Tel. Cambridge 67736, Telex 81624.

Glasgow

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F. R. Burge, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL. Tel 041-332 8707. Telex 77130.

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W. Ford, Liverpool Victoria House, 8 Otley Road, Leeds LS6 2AN. Tel. Leeds 782121. Telex 55125.

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R. H. K. Hughes, Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester, M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-228 3621. Telex 667756.

New York

In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada:

J. A. Dorrian DFM, c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022, USA. Tel. 212-593-2258. Telex 420543.

Index of industrial production for Wales

Annual series: 1973

Output in Wales rose by 6 per cent during 1973. The All Industries index for the year stands at 117.0, compared with 110.4 in 1972. The manufacturing sector registered a rise in output of 7.9 per cent. Construction, although rising by over 3 per cent during 1973, remained at approximately the level established during the base year, 1968. The index for the utilities – gas, electricity and water – declined slightly due almost entirely to electricity generation problems during the first half of the year. Mining and quarrying, affected by the overtime ban during the final quarter of the year, only maintained the level of output recorded during 1972.

Welsh output over the year grew more slowly than in the United Kingdom as a whole; United Kingdom industrial output grew by 7.7 per cent compared with the 6 per cent growth recorded in Wales. Manufacturing output also rose at a slower rate in Wales than nationally: 8.7 per cent in the United Kingdom compared with 7.9 per cent in the Principality. The principal cause of this differential lies in the slow growth of the ferrous metal manufacturing industry in Wales during 1973. The constant level of output provisionally estimated for mining and quarrying in Wales contrasts markedly with nearly 10 per cent growth in this sector nationally. The rise in the level of Welsh construction output approximately reflected United Kingdom experience.

Gains were general in Welsh manufacturing industry. Only food, drink and tobacco failed to share in the general expansion. Other industries improved at rates ranging from 18.7 per cent (mechanical and instrument engineering) to 1.9 per cent (ferrous metals). The engineering sector as a whole rose by 13.1 per cent in Wales compared with 10.2 per cent nationally. New capacity contributed to the 11.9 per cent and 8.5 per cent gains of the chemical and coal and petroleum products industries respectively.

Quarterly series: fourth quarter, 1973

Over the final quarter of 1973 industrial output as a whole in Wales rose by 0.8 per cent to 117.0. This compares with an estimated fall of 1.4 per cent for the United Kingdom as a whole. If the fourth quarter of 1973 is compared with the same period of 1972 however the Welsh index has risen by only 0.6 per cent over the year.

A marginal fall was registered by the manufacturing sector from the record level of the previous quarter. This compares with a 0.9 per cent fall in this sector nationally. Mining and quarrying fell by 5.2 per cent in Wales. The construction industry also lost ground over the quarter. Heavy demands on Welsh power stations accounted for the 16.8 per cent gain in the Utilities index. This increase also explains the advance in the All Industries figure.

Within the manufacturing sector advances took place in food, drink and tobacco, coal and petroleum products (due to the increase in new capacity), electrical engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metals. All other industries lost ground. Engineering and allied industries as a whole, however, fell only by 1.4 per cent – a smaller fall than the 1.7 per cent fall experienced nationally.

Note

The figures presented below are the last in the series based upon the year 1968. Indices subsequent to the first quarter of 1974 will be compiled on a new basis and will conform to the base year adopted by the United Kingdom index – 1970. The new Index of Industrial Production for Wales will then be directly comparable with the National series. It is also intended to revise past series back to 1968. The figures shown below incorporate in the light of the most recent information, amendments which have been found necessary to figures already published. Indices for the fourth quarter of 1973, however, must only be regarded as provisional.

All industries*

Seasonally adjusted

1968 = 100

1968 SIC	1968 weights per thousand	Annual indices				Quarterly indices					
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1972 3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1973 1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
Total: All industries	1,000	104.2	103.8	110.4	117.0	112.6	117.2	118.2	114.9	117.0	117.9
Mining and quarrying	91	74	72	65	65	70	84	76	69	58	55
Total: All manufacturing industries	695	110.2	109.4	116.3	125.5	118.4	123.1	124.2	124.5	126.8	126.4
Food, drink and tobacco	35	104	108	113	112	111	115	112	111	112	113
Coal and petroleum products	45	123	125	118	128	124	121	117	115	136	143
Chemicals and allied industries	76	106	97	118	132	117	120	129	136	132	130
Metal manufacture: total	202	100	98	104	107	109	113	110	106	104	108
Ferrous	167	101	95	103	105	108	110	105	102	104	107
Non-ferrous	35	94	114	111	118	115	126	136	125	100	110
Engineering and allied industries	188	118	116	122	138	122	132	135	137	140	138
Mechanical and Instrument engineering	46	117	112	107	127	109	115	115	127	136	129
Electrical engineering	56	128	127	139	161	142	154	155	158	164	168
Vehicles (including aircraft)	44	116	123	135	144	126	141	149	142	142	142
Metal goods nes	42	110	97	102	111	103	112	117	113	109	106
Textiles, leather and fur, clothing and footwear	58	108	112	118	125	124	126	123	126	127	122
Timber, furniture, etc, and paper, printing and publishing	33	116	117	128	138	133	131	135	134	148	134
Bricks, pottery, glass, and cement, etc	20	105	119	122	134	122	127	131	137	137	129
Other manufacturing industries	39	125	129	133	148	130	138	143	147	153	150
Construction	132	100	101	98	101	97	97	102	102	101	98
Gas electricity and water	83	95	95	131	129	135	136	139	104	125	146

* For a complete series from the first quarter of 1968 to the fourth quarter of 1973 contact Economic Services Division, Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff (Tel. 0222 28066, ext. 332).

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Production of man-made fibres in February

In the three months ended February 1974 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 10 per cent lower than in the three months ended November 1973. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in the period January-February 1974 was 3 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1973; output of continuous filament decreased by 9 per cent and stable fibre increased by 1 per cent.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1972 1st quarter	145.7	59.6	86.2
2nd quarter	161.9	65.8	96.0
3rd quarter	149.8	63.1	86.7
4th quarter	169.1	75.4	93.6
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
2nd quarter	186.1	79.4	106.7
3rd quarter	171.4	70.6	100.8
4th quarter	189.9	77.5	112.4
1973 January	60.0	25.8	34.2
February	55.5	22.8	32.7
March	67.9	29.4	38.5
April	59.4	24.3	35.1
May	62.5	26.6	35.9
June	64.2	28.5	35.7
July	59.5	24.1	35.4
August	55.0	22.0	33.0
September	56.8	24.5	32.3
October	67.1	27.3	39.7
November	63.0	25.9	37.1
December	59.8	24.3	35.5
1974 January	57.1	21.7	35.4
February	54.9	22.4	32.5

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	87
1969	92
1970	100
1971	106
1972	107
1973	127

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1972 1st quarter	100	98
2nd quarter	109	107
3rd quarter	101	107
4th quarter	118	117
1973 1st quarter	129	127
2nd quarter	131	128
3rd quarter	118	125
4th quarter	130	129
1973 January	124	120
February	123	121
March	141	140
April	125	122
May	128	123
June	140	139
July	120	124
August	112	126
September	124	125
October	137	136
November	134	129
December	120	122
1974 January	112	110
February	122	120

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 are incorporated.

Tel. 01-212 0531 or 01-212 6474.

Domestic furniture deliveries February

Monthly figures of domestic furniture deliveries and orders in hand for the period January 1972 to February 1974.

	Manufacturers deliveries domestic furniture £ million	Value of orders in hand at end of month £ million	Seasonally adjusted volume indices (1963 = 100)	
			Deliveries	Orders in hand
1973				
January	32.7	119.3	202	561
February	31.8	129.0	205	564
March	36.0	132.9	219	618
April	29.7	139.8	198	623
May	35.3	141.8	209	608
June	34.8	142.5	211	627
July	29.5	140.1	215	588
August	31.0	142.7	200	527
September	38.3	135.1	213	499
October	41.9 p	132.5 p	191 p	468 p
November	41.3 p	127.5 p	191 p	444 p
December	29.2 p	126.5 p	169 p	495 p
1974				
January	32.0 p	123.8 p	170 p	498 p
February	31.1 p	133.9 p	169 p	493 p

The figures for October-December 1973, and January-February 1974, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of the results of the quarterly sales inquiry for the fourth quarter of 1973 and first quarter of 1974.

p provisional.

Retailers' stocks in February

The value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of February showed an increase of 8 per cent over the corresponding month last year. This is rather lower than the figure for recent months and suggests that there may have been some supply problems. This factor probably affected the level of stocks in January which would also have been influenced by the sharp decline in the volume of retail sales.

Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1966 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*

(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	93	97	100	100	101	102	100	101	103	108	112	100
1967	97	100	102	103	103	104	102	103	104	111	115	102
1968	101	103	107	108	110	111	109	110	112	119	124	112
1969	110	113	117	117	119	119	117	115	118	126	132	119
1970	115	117	120	122	121	122	121	120	123	131	138	125
1971	120	123	127	129	129	131	128	128	132	143	150	136
1972	130	134	138	139	139	142	138	139	142	154	163	145
1973	140	144	150	146	149	153	152	153	159	172	183	167
1974	162	163										
1969	*9*	*10*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*
1970	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*5*
1971	*5*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*9*	*8*
1972	*8*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*7*
1973	*8*	*7*	*9*									
At constant (December 1966) prices:												
1966	96	100	103	103	103	104	101	101	103	109	113	100
1967	97	100	105	103	104	104	102	102	104	110	114	102
1968	100	102	105	104	106	106	104	105	106	113	118	106
1969	102	105	108	108	109	108	106	105	107	114	118	106
1970	102	103	106	106	105	106	104	102	104	110	115	104
1971	99	101	103	103	102	104	101	101	104	112	117	105
1972	100	102	105	106	106	108	105	105	106	114	120	107
1973	103	105	109	116	117	120	117	116	120	127	134	122
1974	115	114										
1969	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*—*	*1*	*1*	*—*	*1*
1970	*−1*	*−1*	*−2*	*−1*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*
1971	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−1*	*−1*	*2*	*1*	*1*
1972	*1*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*
1973	*3*	*3*	*4*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*11*	*13*	*11*	*12*	*14*
1974	*12*	*8*										

Retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1966 were £1,321 million at current prices.

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series between March and April, and, for the time being, the usual comparisons with a year earlier will not be given. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are consistent with those for earlier months.

The series are now rebased on the final results of the 1966 census of distribution. The method of computation has also been improved. The new series were first introduced in an article published in *Trade and Industry*, on 20 September 1973.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	18 Oct. 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	4 Apr. 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	11 Oct. 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	4 Apr. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	28 Feb. 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	14 Mar. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
cinema admissions and takings (M)	28 Mar. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	30 Aug. 1973
household consumption (Q)	This week
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	This week
Foreign trade:	
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
world exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	4 Apr. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	4 Apr. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Wales index (Q)	This week
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Jan. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	29 Mar. 1973
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	This week
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
production (M)	This week
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	28 Mar. 1974
estimated figures (M)	14 Mar. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Feb. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	10 May 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	28 Feb. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	4 Apr. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	4 Apr. 1974
provisional figures	14 Mar. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	28 Mar. 1974
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	12 Apr. 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	21 Mar. 1974
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	4 Apr. 1974
retail (M)	This week
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	13 Dec. 1973
carpet sales (M)	28 Mar. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	28 Mar. 1974
hosiery production (M)	21 Mar. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	4 Apr. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	28 Mar. 1974
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	14 Mar. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	14 Mar. 1974

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	4 Apr. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	21 Mar. 1974
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	6 Dec. 1973
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	24 Jan. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	28 Mar. 1974

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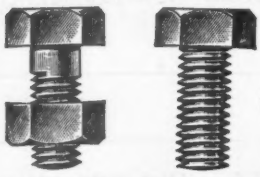

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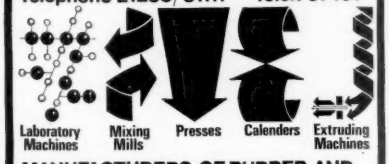

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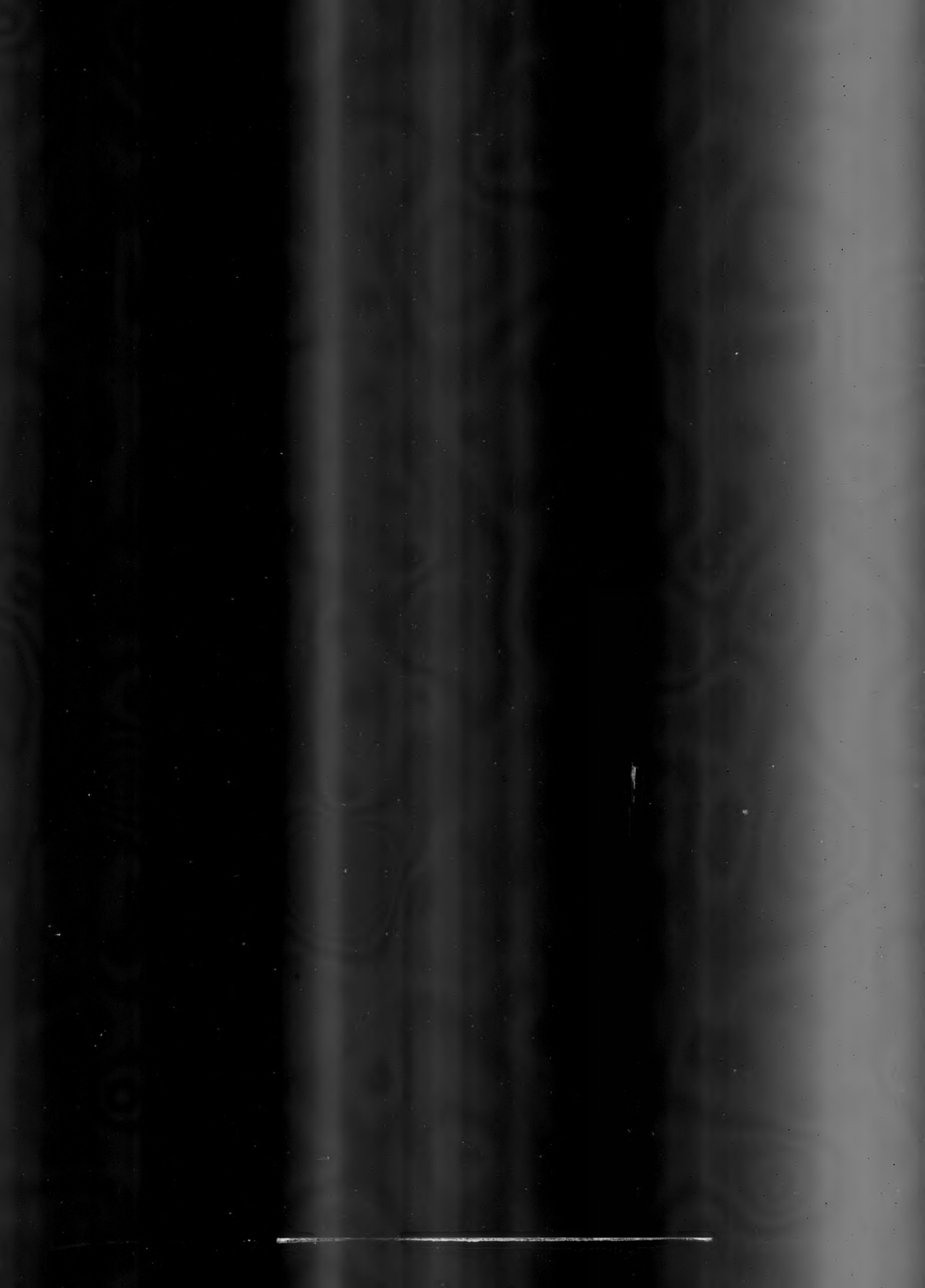
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